WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 188 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS: for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tembo Maru	D Aoshiva	5845	2nd Oct	16th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y. Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct.	25 ,,
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6995	22nd,,	4th Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochiai	3817	17 Nov	29th ,,

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Netherlands Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663,
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Pandoeng	Pontianak
Caeribon	Semarang
Dooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tega'
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai. Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date about 1921.	Steamer	Tons.
15th October	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
29th ,,	MALWA *	10,941
5th. November	DELTA	8,097
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
26th ,,	NARKUNDA *	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th ,,	MOREA	10,890
24th ,,	MANTUA*	10,902
31st ,,	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NALDERA *..	15,825
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	7,94
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

P AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

About 1921	Steamer	Tons
14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,,	NEVASA	9,071

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

About 1921	Steamer	—..
21st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December 1922	MALWA	
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about 1922	Steamers	—
14th October	LHASA	Karachi direct.
19th ,,	TAROBA	East and South Africa.
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi ports
10th ,,	VARELA	Bushire and Busreh.
13th ,,	BAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf
13th ,,	VARSOVA	Karachi and Busreh.

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

12th October	SANGOLA	Calicut, Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon.

Only limited saloon accommdation is available

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 2330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	21st Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	13th Octr.	23rd Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	30th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND.
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	,, 2,38,73,335
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	,, 5,31,11,467

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London E. C.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste orcreed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000 000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Henkow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Teinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 283,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Gromley-Martin, Esqr.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.

Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co.,	309, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee,	Street, Calcutta.
Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & CO,
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL BENIFIT ALLOWED BY THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. LAHORE.

OF

AUTOMATIC REVIVAL OF POLICIES.

For particulars and other information apply to:—

LALCHAND SARVA, *Asstt. Secretary B. I. Co. Ltd.* POONA CITY.
MANAGER, B. I. Co. Ltd. Head Office, LAHORE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
263 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by Machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY
PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 3.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED CLERKS, thorough knowledge of Book-keeping essential. Apply Post Box No. 2061.
A R1575

WANTED— An ASSISTANT SOLICITOR Apply Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO., Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort.
A R1611

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK, knowing Typewriting, salary Rs. 50 per month, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1555

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Apply will drawings, etc., to Mr. P. F. BALSARA, A. R. I. B. A. Architect, at 134, Medows Street, Fort.
A R1697

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C10284

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE TEACHER for the Kendonmal Girls High School at Hyderabad Sind, free quarters provided on the premises state previous educational service, salary, and the period of binding. Apply the Manager direct.
A R1596

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED by a firm of Bombay Millowners. Applications stating age, experience and salary required and accompanied by copies of not more than 3 recent testimonials and addressed to Box No. 7296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." To be sent in not later than 19th instant.
A R11062

WANTED—A CLERK to work in Military Works Services Electrical Sub-Division Bombay. Those experienced in Military Works Services or Public Works Department will receive preference. Pay from Rs. 60 to 100. Applications, with copies of testimonials to be sent to the DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF MILITARY WORKS, Marine Lines, Bombay. Selected candidate to join at once.
A C 11034

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Akola Municipal Committee. Pay of the post will be 125—10—175—10—225 only. The graduates in Arts and Engineering or Matrics with the additional qualifications of either passing of the Sub-Overseer's examination or Sanitary Inspector's examination need apply. Those who have experience of the work will be given preference provided they possess the above qualifications. The applications must reach the undersigned by 15th October, 1921. The selected candidates if called upon to do so shall have to come to Akola for personal interview. It should be noted that the Committee has to manage its own Water Works. V. L. OKE, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Committee, Akola.
A R10923

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Energetic young man with good experience in General Office work, desires work during spare time. Apply Box 7297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1865

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A COTTAGE and the first floor of a storied bungalow at "Marrott" Palace Murzban Road, Andheri about six minutes walk from station. Apply K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R1692

TO LET—ROOMS for office purposes in the vicinity of Apollo St., Fort. Rents moderate. Imediate occupation. Apply Box No. 7298, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
C R16.0

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1568

TO LET—At Soparibag Road, opp. G. I. P. Ry. Institute, Parel, FLATS containing 5 rooms, bath-rooms with electric lights, gas stoves, with all modern conveniences. Rent from Rs. 130—180. Apply MANAGER, Dawood Terrace.
C R1592

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personelly, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1514

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—(1) 5 tons MOTOR TRUCK, John Thorney Croft Co.'s best English make, with Bosch Magneto and Ensign Carburetter. In perfect working order. (2) 4 tons MOTOR TRUCK, Garford Motor Truck Co.'s make, with Bosch Magneto and Zenith Carburettor. In perfect working order. Apply to THE VIRAMGAM ALFRED MILLS CO., LTD., VIRAMGAM.
JA C11026

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds, Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds, Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties, Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons, Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12. Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA AND SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Complete NESMYTH PRESS and 30 FIN of Platt Brothers. Apply TREMBAKLAL, 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.
K R1606

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
L R1597

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND PLATINUM BAR BROACH on Gymkhana Maidan between Waudby Road and Marine Lines Camp, on 7th October. Reward. Communicate Box No. 7293, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
PB z R1592

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIRE BRICKS—FOR SALE—A large quantity ask Mr. A. K. JHAMJHORYA, Corner Grant Road, Old Timber Bazar.
T R1612

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7½ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS AND LORRIES.

ON 15th October, 1921 and thereafter on every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11039

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE register your cars before the 12th instant for the monthly Auction Sale on 15th October and thereafter every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11038

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Date—4th October, 1921.
Time—11 a.m.
Place—REGISTERED OFFICE.

Present in person:—

Dhirendra N. Bose, Najmuddin Ahmed, Haridas Das, Anadi Chunder Chatterjee, Bireswar Chatterjee, S. N. Bando, Ray Yatindra Nath Choudhury, Satish Ch. Mookerjee, Lalit Mohan Chatterjee, Kanhaiya Lal Sharma.

The following persons were present by their proxy Mr. S. N. Bando:—

Mst. A. Mannan, Mir Mahamad Hossein, Ramji Bhimshi Shaha, Kunjlal Sital, Srish Chandra Chakraburtty, Pt. Bastiram Davey, Nisbi Kanta Datta, Iswarlal Bhola Nath, Kazi Ibrahim Hisamuddin, R. J. De Souza, A. D. Kapadia and Mrs. Perojbai Ardeshir Kapadia, Allan Burton Valliut, Mahamad Saadutullah, W. E. Bastian and Co. and R. Srinivasa Iyengar.

The following person was present by his proxy Rai Yatindra Nath Choudhury:—

T. Pirtheraj Singh.

The following persons were present by their proxy Najmuddin Ahmed:—

K. Durgaprosad Rao, D. M. Gupte, Narsing Padmanabh Nadkarni, Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Pulin Chandra Choudhury, Hormasji Ruttanji Kakaria, Sugan Chand Bihani, V. Arunasala Mudaliar, C. Krishnaswami Pillay, Sital Chandra Mukerjee, Kaikobad Nawroji Karkaria, Satyendra Nath De, Ashutosh Chatterjee, Baroda Prosad Nath and William Gooch.

Notice of meeting having been read, business commenced.

Proposed by Maulvi Najmuddin Ahmed and seconded by Mr. Haridas Das.

That Ray Yatindra Nath Choudhury be voted to the chair.

Carried unanimously.

Balance sheet with Auditors' report was read.

Proposed by Maulvi Najmuddin Ahmed and seconded by Mr. Satis Chandra Mukerjee.

That the Balance Sheet and Directors and Auditors' report for the period ending 31-12-20 be adopted.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Maulvi Najmuddin Ahmed and seconded by Mr. Dhirendra Nath Bose.

That only one Director be appointed for the present by this meeting in place of the two retiring Directors.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Maulvi Najmuddin Ahmed and seconded by Mr. Dhirendra Nath Bose.

That Mr. Lalit Mohun Chatterjee be reappointed Director.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Maulvi Najmuddin Ahmed and seconded by Mr. Dhirendra Nath Bose.

That Messrs. Joy Krishna Sen and Co. be re-appointed Auditors for the current year on a remuneration not exceeding Rs. 800 (Eight Hundred). Having regard to the exceptional circumstances under which they worked the payment of Rs. 1,200 (Twelve hundred) for the last year is approved.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chair being proposed by Mr. B. Chatterjee and seconded by Mr. L. M. Chatterjee and duly carried with acclamation the meeting dispensed.

RAY YATINDRA NATH CHOUDHURY,
Chairman.
C11054

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., LTD. beg to announce a 3 days CLEARANCE SALE of new and Shopsoiled Books, fancy goods, etc., October 12th, 13th and 14th (3 days nly) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THACKER AND CO., LTD.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
C11033

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 327 Nawab Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1921, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited Balance Steet and Profit and Loss Account for 18 months ending 31st May, 1921.
2. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th October, 1921 to 25th October, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Agents.
C11063

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING, CO, LTD.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1921.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd October, 1921, to 17th October, 1921 (both days inclusive).
C10922

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 10 a.m. on the 15th November, 1921, by the undersigned for the Supply of articles of dict as published in Part VI "Mysore Gazette" 15th September, 1921.
TA C11056

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a building on Plot No. 34, Ballard Estate. Apply sharp for particulars to the undersigned.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH,
Care of R. E. Collin and Co.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
TA R1593

MILITARY WORKS DIRECTORATE.

SALE by tenders of buildings valuing more than 2 lacs of rupees at Cooperage Camp, Bombay, under orders of the Director of Military Works. Simla.

Tenders for the purchase and removal of the above buildings either in one lot or by groups will be received into 1 p.m. (S.T.) on the 25th October, 1921, by the Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works at his office, Marine Lines, Bombay.

Forms of tenders and any further information may be obtained at the above office.

The highest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The final acceptance of tenders rests with the Disposal Commissioner, Simla.

10 per cent of the sale money offered should be enclosed with the tender as earnest money.

The time by which the buildings will be demolished and site cleared should also be given by the tenderer.

None of the buildings can be handed over for demolition or for any other purpose till after 1st December, 1921.
T A C 11035

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HANSRAJ SUNDERJI, who was hitherto carrying on business in partnership with Odhavji Anandji and others in Bombay under the name, style and firm of Vithaldas Odhavji & Co., has retired from the said firm as and from the 8th day of October, 1921. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the remaining partners who will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the same name, style and firm of Vithaldas Odhavji & Co.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1921.

MATUBHAI JAMIETEAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Messrs. Vithaldas Odhavji & Co.
C11064

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond he Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and one codicil of Seth TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIVANDAS, a Justice of the Peace Merchant and landed Proprietor, late of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased

1. BAI RATANBAI, widow, (2) MANORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS (3) GORDHANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS (4) DHARAMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS the widow and sons of the abovenamed deceased 2, 3, and 4 Merchants, and 5 MANECKLAL NATHABHAI MEHTA, late Secretary of the deceased all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at West field, Warden Road without the Fort of Bombay the executors named in the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay foresaid this first day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of October, 1921.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Sale of big lots of old wood copper and ass tanks, old canvas, plate iron, scrap iron, pig iron, old furniture, crockery old clothes old hospital iron cots, iron chain, brass, copper Zinc, lead iron tanks of 400 galls. Manila ropes, coir etc., etc. Too humerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from The Director Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 17th October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. and the following days as may be necessary in the compond of Government dockyard Fort Bombay. Sale will be subject the Diector Royal Indian Marine Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immediately the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In cases of default, the lot will be re-sold, if so occasioned while he will have no claim to profit on such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO.,
Govt. Auctioners,
71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
28, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 5468.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON WALKESHWAR ROAD NEAR TYEBJI TERRACE.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 3491 of 1919.

FATMABAI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BABIABAI, widow ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree bearing date the 8th day of April, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road will be sold either in one lot as one entire estate or in two separate lots as the Receiver may think proper by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the above-entioned suit TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 (S. T.) in the afternoon on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel or Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (3), Street No. 465 (A) and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,150 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 465 (B), and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Curseiji Peetonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narsedasharker, Solicitors at No. 18, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Oct. 11th, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PLOT NO. 54 OF THE GAMDEVI ESTATE KNOWN AS DAVAR MANSIONS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Nerbadashanker Hurgowan Joshi, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of September, 1920, and made between Nermadashanker Horjiwan Joshi of the one part and Amerchand Javerchand and Khimchand Amerchnand of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1921, at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece of land situate on and being Plot No. 54 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,035.5 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7316 and 7335 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 (18). Street No. 23, and bounded on the North-East by the land of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 55 leased to Hasanali Surafali Ebrahimji, on the South-West by Laburnum Road, on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at the office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on plot No. 27 at Nowroji Hill estate, the following plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 25, Nowroji Hill estate having frontage of about 69 feet to Dongri Street and containing an area of about 613 square yards.

Lot No. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as plot No. 26, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 58 feet to Dongri street and a return frontage of about 80 feet to a proposed 40 feet road on its North and containing an area of about 513 square yards.

Lot No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 27, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 310 square yards.

Lot. No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 28, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 347 square yards.

Lot No. 5.—A similar plot known as plot No. 29, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 321 square yards.

Note.—The Board propose to lay out the land on the South of Lots 3, 4 and 5 as recreation ground. This land is now occupied by a number of semi-permanent sheds and no guarantee can be given as to when these sheds will be removed.

Lot No. 6.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 32, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of about 65 feet and containing an area of about 589 square yards.

Lot No. 7.—A similar plot frontage about 60 ft. area about 555 sq. yds. known as plot No. 33.

Lot. No. 8.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 34, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 54 feet and containing an area of about 598 square yards.

Shops' and godown will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE DRILLED PEARLS.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY the 20th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 360-362 Shaikh Memon Street in Javheri Bazar near Mumadevi Temple by order of the parties concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Nathmuel Bagmal Golechha the following:—
FIVE VERY VALUABLE LARGE DRILLED PEARLS.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY the 15th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street by order of the pledgor and on account and risk of the pledgor Mr. C. K. Polaeet of Bombay the following:—

One very valuable diamond necklace set in platinum.
One valuable diamond broach set in platinum.
One valuable diamond "Sari" pin platinum.
One single string diamond bracelet set in platinum.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY COTTON QUILTS, HOSIERY, BATH MATS, RAZORS, BRACES, CROCKERYWARE, HARDWARE, PRINTED COTTON SATTEEN AND STOVE WICKS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following.

1 case braces of president suspender company.
1 crate crockeryware.
1 bale containing 60 pieces printed cotton satteen.
2 cases lamps and stove wicks.
12 cases window glasses.
1 case Hardware.
On account and risk of Esmail Haji Casam and Sons 2 cases fancy cotton quilts.
1 case navy cotton and Wool embo Hose and doz. cotton mates.
On account and risk of Haji Adam Abdoola. 4 cases Razors of Joseph Rodgers and Sons.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th October 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 bay waler horse.
1 over land old type 75B Model Taxi car with self-starter and auto lighting in working order.
1 English Taxi Motor Car four-cylinder

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT AND CO.—(Contd.)

20 H.-P. Bosch Magneto in good working order (as the owner is going up country).
Bombay, 11th October 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

Under instruction from Matubhai Jamictram and Madon Attorney's for Mortgagees Messrs. Jamictram Jevanram and Kapuram Manchashanker Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on account and risk of Mortgagors Bai Sarabai widow of Zadak Haji and another in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage dated 1st day of November 1911 made between the said mortgagors on one part and the Mortgagees on the other part following property.

All that piece or parcel or Foras freehold land or ground with the sheds standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Grant Road in the island and registration sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4733 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and registered in the books of Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 546, 546 new No. 14090 old survey No. 4 and new survey No. 1/5539, 2/5596 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwalla and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail on or towards the West by the property of Pallonji Pestonji Cooper and on or towards the North by Grant Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Muncherstaw Dorabji Cooper and partly by the property of Adamji Jivaji and partly by the property of Abdulla Mirya Khandwani and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. ward Nos. 2371, 2372 2373, 2374 and street Nos. 238, 240, 242, 1,244 to 246.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay 11th October 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risk of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

SALE OF 2 CASES SWISS COTTON EDGING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Akbarally Rbhraingt. Yodhrawala Bhuleshawar, Bombay.

2 Cases Swiss Cotton Edging consisting of.
20 boxes each 8 pieces 40 yards.
20 boxes each 12 pieces 40 yards.

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and the goods must be removed within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Oct. 11th, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARES, ETC.

Under instructions from F. S. Aspden, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 16th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sandhurst House, Apollo Pier, the following consisting of drawing room suites, cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds, electroplatedwares, glasswares, etc., etc.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road Mahaluxmi without the Fort and in the Registration Subdistrict and Town and Island of Bombay with the Bungalows, messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, Collector's New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1-7098, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 2561, 3562, 3563, 3565 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-10. 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhawji Harriram, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and partly by the property of Thakersi Mulji, on or towards the North by the seashore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotumdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th October 1921.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	13	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	30	18	35
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	[illegible]
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	45
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	5

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14	6	18	7
Gujarat Mail	11	19	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	46	2	35
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	4

Domestic Diary.

BIRTH.

VAISHNAV.—Mrs. Jhinilakshmi—Wife of Mr. Ratilal Doyalji Vaishnav, Head Clerk of the Bombay Humanitarian league gave birth to a daughter at Junayad on 4th instant.

DEATH.

PAUL.—Elsie Paul, beloved wife of C. C. Paul, Executive Engineer, Mahboob Naher Project, Medak, passed away on the 28th September 11 p.m. at camp Pocharam, near Medak. Deeply mourned by her husband, relatives and friends.

STANDING FOR RE-ELECTION.

Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle is seeking re-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the Mahim (G) Ward.

YADVAVA GOPAL MANDAL.

The Second Dasara Sammelana of the Yadava Gopal Mandal will be held to-day at Harischandraiaya at 2 p.m. Mr. M. Kotkar has kindly consented to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Mail Steamer "Naldera" which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 8th instant.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi is standing as a candidate to represent the D (Girgaum) Ward at the forthcoming Municipal Election.

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT FUND.

The Y. M. E. S. Scouts will go about in the city for collecting funds in aid of Scout troop, from the Dasara Day. It is hoped that the public will kindly help the noble cause by contributing to this fund.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

On the occasion of the Dussera Holiday, Mr. Krishnaji Prabhaker Khadilker will deliver a lecture in Marathi to-day at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, in the Vithal Mandir, Khetwadi 6th Street. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE Y. M. E. SOCIETY.

"Under the auspices of the Y. M. E. Society the Library and Free reading Room will be opened to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. Jinnah Bar-at-Law has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially requested to attend."

RASHTRIYA SEVAK SAMAJ.

A Dussara Sammellan will be performed in favour of the 'Rastriya Sevak Samaj' to-day at 8-30 p.m. at Heera Bang C. P. Tank, under the presidentship of Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Welker, when a drama "Chandragrahan" will be played.

"GOVINDAGRAJA'S DESSARA."

Under the auspicious of the Govindagraja Mandal Mr. K. S. Thackarsay will deliver a lecture on "Govindagraja's Dessara," in the Hall of the Dadar English School to-day at 3 p.m. All are requested to attend.

MRS SAROJINI NAIDU AT TARAPUR.

A public lecture will be delivered in "Hindi" by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Tarapur (Dt. Thana) on 12th October 1291.

Mr. Jammadas Mehta and Mr. Ganputrao Page will also address the meeting.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city was 142 on the 7th of October, the corresponding figure for the last year being 151. There were one attack and one death from cholera, one death from smallpox and two attacks and four deaths from influenza.

MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

The 9th anniversary of the Marwadi Vidyalaya comes off to-day at 9 a.m. All students and well-wishers of the Institution are cordially invited. Seth Shriniwas Poddar of the Firm of Tarachand Gianchand, has kindly consented to preside.

INDIAN SEAL AND WAX.

We acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of a box of sealing wax manufactured by M. M. H. Pathak and Company of Padra, Baroda. The box containing twenty stick of wax is also made in the factory at Padra.

CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA STUDENTS' UNION.

The second anniversary of the above union will be celebrated to-day at 4 p.m. in the Chikitsak Samooha Saraswati Hall, opposite Mohan Buildings, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. Laxmaurao Balkrishna Raje will preside.

G. WARD PICKETING VOLUNTEERS.

A general meeting of the G-Ward picketing volunteers (old and new) will be held in the office of the Congress Committee to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. V. A. Desai and Jahangirgi Patel will be present.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The 13th anniversary of the Bombay—Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be celebrated to-day at 9 a.m. (S. T.). Mr. S. D. Joglekar B.A. LL.B. will preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

SUIT AGAINST "JAM-E-JAMSHED."

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. K. Khatraz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. N. Kabraji, Editor, "Fursad", a Gujarati monthly magazine, appeared with his pleader, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and prayed for a summons against Mr. P. J. B. Sukhadia, Editor of "Jam-e-Jamshed", for defamation in respect of a ruby ring which was presented to his wife about three years ago by Edulji K. Mirza (now deceased), late Diwan of Jamnagar. The defendant, it is alleged, in his paper said that the said ring was presented to Mrs. Kabraji by a Bhatia which was a base and humiliating insinuation to ordinary readers not acquainted with the fact. In reply to the notice served upon the defendant by complainant's solicitors, the defendant admitted the statement as incorrect which was made through lapse of memory.

His Worship granted the summons.

A FUTILE PROSECUTION.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Deputy Inspector Sami charged Gulam Nabi Kasam (22), with robbing Bhagooji Pandoo, a labourer in Phoenix Dair Company, of a sum of Rs. 9-4 and a bottle of liquor worth annas five on the 5th instant at 8-30 p.m.

The defence was that the accused was a Sergeant and had 35 pickets under him. Four days before he was arrested Inspector Barnes asked him to withdraw his picketing movement. He refused to do so and thereupon Barnes threatened him that he would get him (accused) into trouble ere long.

His Worship disbelieved the story of the complainant as unworthy of acceptance, saying there was a liquor shop opposite to the complainant's house and he failed to see why the complainant should go to a more distant shop. Besides it was doubtful whether the complainant went to a particular shop. He therefore acquitted the accused.

Mr. H. R. Gadiari appeared for the accused.

BETTING PRISONER ESCAPE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Hurst charged Amzadkhan Paliwankhan, Police Constable No. 127B, and Dataram Nanoo, Police Constable No. 2592B, with aiding and abetting a prisoner Haji Hasana Mahomed to escape from their lawful custody.

His Worship, after hearing the accused, convicted them, imposing a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Hirjee J. Dalal appeared for the accused.

CARTRIDGE EXPLOSION.

On Sunday at 1 p.m. one Bachu Khan Mahomed (18), residing in Mutton Street, a hawker in second piece-goods, was sorting his articles when a cartridge exploded injurying him severely. He was removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

DRUNKEN VICTORIA DRIVER.

On Sunday afternoon, Govind Mahadhoo, victoria driver No. 1908, was driving along Sandhurst Road under the influence of drink, whipping his horse severely. While trotting, the horse's foot was caught in a shaft, which made the horse fall, and resulted in severe injuries to it. Consequently, the horse was destroyed by the police.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Tuesday the 11th October 1921 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Dasehra." All the departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and its town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph Branches of the combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The gross revenue for the year 1921-22 excluding pilotage and special receipts is estimated at 221 85 lakhs. The gross expenditure, with the same exclusions, is put at 233.46 lakhs. The original estimates of receipts for the current year amounted to 184.06 lakhs; actual receipts for the twelve months ending December 1920 are 218.96 lakhs.

The estimated expenditure under all heads exceeds estimated receipts by 11.61 lakhs. This deficit will be met by appropriation from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

The Port Trust expects to spend 228.80 lakhs on capital works during 1921-22 and it is proposed to raise a new loan of 200 lakhs. Additions and extensions are planned for Ballard Pier Station, including the commencement of the building in which waiting rooms and bedrooms for ocean going passengers will be provided.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Joint Hon. Secretary writes:—

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee for the election of 26 representatives from our Ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be received till 18th instant, up to 8 p.m. (S. T.) every day between 7-30 to 10-0, in the morning and 5 to 8 p.m. in the evening, except Friday.

The register for the enrolment of members will be kept closed from 19th to 23rd instant (both days inclusive).

The general meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on the 23rd instant, for the election of office-bearers and the members of the Managing Council, and to adopt the half yearly Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts, as well as for electing Representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The time and place of the meeting will be notified later on.

A EUROPEAN TICKET EXAMINER TO BE FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

A communique from the Railway Board states that they have decided to fine the European travelling ticket examiner who on 14th September last at Solon Brewery Station on the Kalka Simla Railway showed want of tact and discretion by allowing a gentleman to occupy a second class compartment reserved for ladies and which was occupied by Lady Umar Hayat Khan.

'PADROADO.'

ABOLITION URGED BY MASS MEETING OF CATHOLICS,

As announced a public general meeting of Catholics of Bassein was held on Sunday the 9th instant at Wadi, Orebhat, near the Church of Papdi, Bassein, on the Portuguese "Padroado" and matters connected herewith, Mr. Ignatius Julian Pereira being in the Chair.

Messrs. Philip Noronha, Augustine Baptista, Louis de enha, Antonio Gonsalves Ignatius D'Dello and Dr. Valentine Pereira were the chief speakers. The principal Resolution was to the effect:

That the Resolution passed on the 9th July 1921 for the abolition of the Padroado and the displacement of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun be reaffirmed and the Committee of Bassein Catholics requested to forward it to the Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun for transmission to the Holy See, stating that the people of Bassein in a public general meeting assembled pray, on bended knees and with folded hands, that the Holy Father might be graciously pleased to accede to their petition by the end of the current year.

Mr. Thomas Carvallho was called up to read the notes of the interview the Bassain Deputation had with Monsignor Pera regarding the increase of the Table of Fees payable to priests, since a misleading account had appeared in the "Anglo". Several remarks were passed on the tactics employed by prelates and priests to defeat the aims and objects of the people's movement such as making use of the pulpit and poisoning the minds of the unsophisticated and the women-folk, observing that if the prelates and priests had anything to say why Bassein should not be incorporated into the Archdiocese of Bombay and the movement dropped, they should address themselves to the people's Committee direct.

Among the sympathisers of the movement were Dr. Edmund J. D'Almeida, L.M. & S, of Thana, and Father P. A. Salvador Gonsalves of Bandra, who were accorded seats on the platform. Father Gonsalves made a telling speech and suggested how they should go about in the matter, adding that the Holy Father alone could decide the question and grant their prayer. The meeting thanked him for his attendance and for his speech, counsel and excellent suggestions. Dr. D'Almeida was also thanked for coming all the way from Thana at considerable sacrifice to attend the meeting. In reply, Dr. D'Almeida assured the meeting that he identified himself with his brethren of Bassein, he advised them to continue as they are united as a firm and they shall surely be heard by the Holy Father. He said that, though Basseinites had been regarded more backward than the people of Salsette, their forward move puts the latter to shame. Mr. J. D. Ferreira was the Bishop's legal adviser and standing counsel and he must naturally be with his client, if his patriotism predominated over his self-interest.

Mr. Ignacio J. Pereira briefly explained the situation and position of affairs and said that there was no room for discouragement. The Holy See moves slowly and cautiously, but it does respect the people's reasonable requests. The Holy Father is responsible to Our Lord Jesus for the sheep committed to his care and he will surely hear the continual bleatings of the people of Bassein, added Mr. Pereira with emphasis.

A letter, addressed by Mr. Joseph B. Ricardo, of the Goan community, of Horta Baixa, Bombay, sympathising with the people and wishing their movement for the displacement of the Padroado success, could not be considered at the meeting for want of time, but it will be taken up by the people's Committee in due course and brought to the people's notice. Messrs. Stephen M. Pereira and Peter Carvalho were appointed Joint Secretaries at the meeting. After a few complimentary remarks and formal Resolutions the meeting dispersed.

OUDH RENT BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S PARTIALITY TO VESTED INTERESTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 6.

It is reported from Nainital that on the third day's sitting of the Select Committee on the Oudh Rent Bill, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, Pandit Radha Kant Malviya, Mr. Pandev Babu Sita Ram of Kheri and Babu Shankar Dayal have withdrawn from the Committee as a protest, it is stated, against the partial and irreconcilable attitude of the Government in supporting the Taluqdars' interests as opposed to those of the tenants.

It appears that Babu Shankar Dayal has been persuaded to go back but that the others remain firm. The full consideration of the amendment which the Hon. the Finance Member, in introducing the Bill in the Council, had promised was ignored and such a stiff attitude adopted that amendment after amendment in the interest of the tenants was negatived till the above members of the committee felt that they could not conscientiously continue to sit on a committee which had proved so useless.

It is interesting and instructive to note that even certain Liberal-Leaguers and Moderates find themselves now and then unable to cooperate with the present Government with whom they have in more senses than one sworn to cooperate. By ignoring the interests of the tenants and supporting blindly the vested interests, the Government is only adding to its crop of troubles.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Gooty wires that the obstruction at mile 138/17 was removed on the 9th and through running of trains restored at 4 a.m. that day and the bridge No. 635 is safe.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE AND ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Day before yesterday I received a card asking my vote in the next ensuing municipal election signed by five gentlemen who are just now representing Girgaum Ward on the Municipal Corporation. The card shows two things: first that the Government intends giving the present or kindred corporators a fresh lease of three years instead of one they were seeking: and, secondly, that these five members intend making it impossible by sheer competition for any other candidate to have any success in the election: All these are rich men and have the capacity to spend amply even individually. Their combined strength is simply invulnerable. Most of these gentlemen, who spoke when the Corporation considered the report of the Committee appointed to consider the revised proposals of the Government, were against the enfranchisement of the hamals and others who paid a rent of Rs. 10 per month. These gentlemen spoke most disparagingly of those poor people who had as much right to be represented on the Corporation as those who earned riches during the war or who owned mills. The graduate voters should take the lesson from that attitude and refuse to give a single vote to any of these worthies.

Turning to the first point, let me suggest to the various public bodies in Bombay like the Municipal Reform Association and the Tenants' Association to move the Government to give a short extension to the present Corporation and in the meanwhile expedit the legislation widening the franchise. Once it is admitted that the present body is incompetent to represent the citizens with due respect to the tenets of democracy, this body can certainly not be taken to be competent to speak the last word about its life. A trustee is certainly not to determine the period of his office. The legislature alone can do it. When the more advanced members of the Corporation defeated the commissioner's proposition to extend its term by a year, the last thing intended by them was to give a similar corporation an independent existence of three years. We must not take the matter lying down. The present Minister in charge of Local self-Government should be made cognisant of the feeling in the city and all hope need not be given up of influencing him to do the right.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Girgaum Bombay, Oct. 9.

PARSIS.

Mr. Burjorji Framji asks us to publish the following Open Letter to the Director of Information:—In my previous letter I have shown clearly and conclusively, that the *proposed Parsi Address to the Prince is essentially official and nominally communal*. That it was got up by Sir Jamsetjee. That he was supported by the Trustees, who are co-operationists and ultra-loyalists! That the requisition was secretly hatched by Courtiers and Councillors! Signatures were privately obtained by an ex-Judge of the Small Causes Court and by the clever consort of a retired I. M. S.! And that employees Government, Municipal and at the offices and mills of the Co-operators were made to sign the requisition! It is thus clear, that the *proposed address is not from the Parsi Community, but from Parsi Courtiers and Co-operators*! If further proofs are necessary, I am ready to give them below:—

(1) Will you, Mr. Director, please note, that this is for the first time a communal address proposed to be presented to a Prince? And that at a time, when no other community is going to present it!

(2) No communal address was tendered to King Edward, when he came to India as Prince;

(3) Nor to his eldest son Prince Albert Victor;

(4) Nor to King George, when he visited this land as Prince of Wales!

(5) Nor, in the present instance, has there been any spontaneous desire or more to present an address to the Prince. All that has been hatched is in secret and in private!

(6) So you will see, Mr. Director, that there is no precedent for such a communal address to the Prince; and it is the work of Courtiers and Cooperators!

(7) Furthermore, the *Trustees have no right to communicate with Government or to pass any resolution* in this respect without convening a meeting of the community and without obtaining its sanction. So the present resolution of the Trustees is *ultra vires*!

(8) Further still, twelve hundred ladies and gentlemen, lawyers, doctors, engineers, graduates, merchants, etc., have sent in their protest against the communal address; and these are many other signatures to follow.

(9) How can you, Mr. Director, or your Government ignore this protest, still accept Sir Jamsetjee's empty assurance, that his is a communal address, when the requisition is signed by only 2,500 persons as against our 1,200 and when the Trustees have not dared to convene the meeting of the community? How can the Government consistent with Truth and with the Prestige of the Prince, accept such an official address under a communal cloak? The proper course is to tender and accept the address from Parsi Friends and Admirers of the Bureaucracy and this would be in consonance with Truth and Honour.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10

A fire, involving loss estimated to be between 50 and 60 thousand rupees broke out yesterday in a north-east suburb of Calcutta It originated in thatched grocery shops and spread to the adjoining jute godowns. The fire was brought under control by the fire brigade after a few hours hard work.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE RESULTS AT A GLANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Oct. 10.

The following are the results of to-day's Football Matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Huddersield 2.
Bradford 0, Middlesborough 2.
Burnley 2, Sheffield United 1.
Cardiff 1, Bolton 2.
Chelsea 1, Uewcastle United 1.
Everton 2, Blackburn 0.
Manchester City 2, Oldham 1.
Preston 1, Liverpool 1.
Sunderland 1, Arsenal 0.
Tottenham 2, Manchester United 2.
West Bromwich 0, Aston Villa 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern).

Accrington Stanley 4, Nelson 1.
Barrow 2, Ashington 0.
Chesterfield 1, Crewe 1.
Grimsby 2, Hartlepool 0.
Halifax 2, Stalybridge 3.
Rochdale 2, Tranmere 1.
Southport 2, Stockport 1.
Wigan Borough 4, Walsall 2.
Wrexham 1, Darlington 1.

(Southern).

Aberdare 3, Charlton 3.
Brentford 1, Northampton 0.
Britsol 1, Queen's Park 1.
Gillingham 1, Portsmouth 2.
Luton Town 3, Merthyr 0.
Millwall 0, Southen dUnited 0.
Norwish City 2, Southampton 2.
Reading 0, Plymouth Argylle 1.
Swansea 2, Exeter City 1.
Swindon 3, Newport 2.
Watford 1, Brighton 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion 0, Patrick Thistle 1.
Ayr United 2. Motherwell 1.
Clyde 0, Queens' Park 2.
Dumbarton 1, Arbrieonians 0.
Dundee 0, Celtic 0.
Falkirk 3, Clydebank 1.
Hamilton 7, Kilmarnock 1.
Hibernians 2, Morton 1.
Raith Rovers 2, Aberdeen 1.
Rangers 0, Hearts 2.
Third Lanark 0. St. Mirren 1.

Owing to telegraphic omission the results of the Second Division must be temporarily withheld from publication.

RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The disturbance, which passed into the Arabian Sea yesterday is moving in a North-Westerly direction and lies this morning off Ratnagiri. Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, north Hyderabad and north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, South-East Madras and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar.

Principal amounts:—Mayayo, two inches, Jagdalpur three-quarters, Karwar one and a half, Bijapur and Hyderabad Deccan three-quarters, Bangelore and Negapatam one-half, Nellore three-quarters, Masulipatam one, Cocanada two, Vizagapatam one and a half and Calingapatam three.

Forecast.—Increase in North Konkan.

DAILY WETHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the southeast of the division humidity is in defect. Night temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Bikaner and Kotah. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and humidity is in defect in Kathiawar. Day temperature is above normal at Veraval and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Raipur and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is above normal at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been near general; Karwar reports 1.32", Mormugao 0.72" and Ratnagiri 0.16." Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Karwar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad, locally in north Hyderabad and at a few stations in the north Bombay Deccan. Poona reports 0.56", Sholapur 0.12" Bijapur 0.70", Belgaum 0.37", Nizamabad 0.61" and Hyderabad 0.75." Skies are heavily clouded over this area and moderately clouded in the north of the Bombay Deccan and in northwest Hyderabad. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess and at most stations day temperature is lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The storm has moved in a north-westerly direction and lies this morning off the North Konkan coast. It has not caused strong winds. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, the South Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad, locally inNorth Hyderabad and Mysore and at a few stations in the NorthBombay Deccan Malabar, South-East Madras and on the North Madras coast. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.32in. at Karwar and 1.30in. at Bangalore. Humidity is in excess and day temperature lower than usual in Madras, Hyderambad and the Bombay Deccan. The storm is likely to move north-westwards but may recurve towards Katniawar.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in the Konkan and local in the Bombay Deccan. A few falls are probable in Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad, and may occur in Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th October 1921.

The disturbance from the Bay has moved rapidly across the Peninsula without causing violent winds and is passing near Mormugao into the Arabian Sea where it may develop into a storm again. It has caused heavy rain in the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in South Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the North Madras coast and local in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the bombay Report are:—Nanamkonda one; Nellore, Madura one and a half; and Cocanada, Vizagapatam two.

BOMBAY'S GROWING MORTALITY.

"EXTREMELY GOOD FIGURE FOR AN EASTERN CITY"

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

Yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation had again to commence its business about 20 minutes later than usual, owing to the want of a quorum.

The first item considered was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, informing them that a firm of solicitors had offered them a sum of Rs. 25,100 for erecting a bandstand on the Chowpatty West Estate, on behalf of their client, a Mr. Chaturbhuj Jiwandas, provided a marble bust of the donor was kept in the stand. The bandstand was likely to cost about Rs. 5,400 more and this additional sum was to be provided for by the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas moved the acceptance of the offer, to which Mr. Dabholkar moved an amendment referring the offer to the Roads Committee for consideration. The amendment was carried, only Dr. Viegas voting for the proposition.

BOMBAY MORALITY.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"In the years 1918 and 1919 Bombay in common with most other cities in the world was devastated by the pandemic of influenza which is said to have been the third most destructive pestilence within historical recollection.

The annual number of deaths rose from some 30,000 to 50,000 in 1918. In 1919 cholera was added to influenza and the mortality increased until it attained the appalling figure of 68,000 at the end of the year.

There is nothing in these figures to indicate a steady insidious growth in the mortality of the city and nothing is to be deduced from them except the well known fact that Bombay like other cities was the victim of an epidemic of influenza of unparalleled severity.

It is as misleading to compare the mortality of 1918 and 1919 with that of 1915, as it would be to compare the figures of 1900—the period of the greatest height of the plague epidemic—with those of the same year.

It remains to consider whether the mortality curve showed evidence of a growing death-rate between the years 1915 and 1918 and before all minor fluctuations were swallowed up in the toll of deaths exacted by the influenza epidemic.

The point from which rises or falls in the mortality curve are usually measured, is a line representing the average annual death-rate in the ten years preceding the period to which the inquiry relates.

The accidental cause which led to the death-rate in 1915 being the lowest on record during the preceding 23 years was the complete absence of major epidemics of small-pox, plague, cholera and measles.

The deaths from plague fell from 3,000 to 600 and only 16 deaths were registered as due to cholera.

The fallacy involved in taking an wholly exceptional year as the standard of comparison, as stated above can be avoided by taking the average results of a number of years. A ten year standard in the period under consideration is open to objection on the grounds that it would go back to include the heavy years of mortality from plague indicated on the chart.

A fair standard to take is the average death-rate for the five years 1911-1915 which was equivalent to 37 deaths per 1,000.

In 1916 the death-rate fell to 31 per 1,000. The death-rate registered in 1917 was 34 per 1,000 or 3 below the rate recorded in the years 1911-1915, but 2 above the average rate for the five years 1912-1916.

It has already been pointed out that the year 1915 was altogether exceptional and it may be further noted that the low rate in this year was attributed by Dr. Turner to the exodus of a large number of people who left Bombay at the beginning of the war and returned in 1916 and 1917."

Dr. Viegas moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to submit concrete proposals for the improvement of the health. Dr. Viegas said the report was absolutely unsatisfactory and he criticised the inadequacy of the information supplied. He asked where was the use in having a highly paid executive staff in their service when the health of the city could not be improved. He advocated the city being opened up by improvements to the westerly sea breezes, with a consideration for the health of the people.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded.

Dr. Sukhia thought the report was quite satisfactory and he did not see any use in asking the Commissioner to submit proposals unless they were prepared to give him a *carte blanche*.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Municipal Corporation itself was to be blamed for the high mortality. Dr. Turner had asked them to open up the city, but nothing had been done towards that end. The building bye-laws of the Corporation were defective.

The Municipal Commissioner said the normal mortality figure was reached in 1914 which was 35 per month and it was an extremely good figure for an eastern city. In 1915 it dropped down again to 28 per thousand. For the last two or three weeks the figure was 37 to 38 per thousand and it was not a bad figure at all. The Health Officer had already submitted an exhaustive report to deal with the mortality figure and it was no use asking him to submit another report. The Corporation had to improve not only the general drainage, but individual drainage in regard to each house. It would take many years to effect this, but it had got to be done in order to improve the health of the city.

Dr. Viegas, in replying, said the Corporation had no right to refuse to look into the growing mortality of the city.

The original motion was lost and Dr. Sukhia's amendment, recording the letter, was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 11, 1921.

FOREIGN CAREERISTS.

How is it that after decades of employment, the Indian Educational Service has not succeeded in producing a dozen men with an abiding reputation? Names might, on the other hand, be given of officers in the Army and the Civil Service who, in the midst of trying preoccupations, conducted research in Oriental subjects and made striking contributions to knowledge. The members of the Educational Service are men of comparative leisure, with more than a third of the year as vacation and ample means for secluded life. They set their own standard for public examinations in India, and, if in the sphere of research. Indians have not shown a sufficient degree of enthusiasm, there is the excuse that the savants inspiring them do not, on the whole, exhibit any zeal for research either. Despite professional interest in matters of scholarship, gentlemen of the Indian Educational Service have time and again succeeded in dumping the student-world with superflous annotations on poetry, vainglorious manuals of history and elementary monographs on science, that sell by the thousand, for the consumption of university candidates. The elite of the Indian Educational Service, the men of real talent who did not come from the refuse of I. C. S. examinations, are painfully aware of the justice of the reproach. The effect of the low quality of the recruits is aggravated by the system that regards them as "officers." Teaching is a calling, not a career, but the fact makes no difference to the nominees of the Secretary of State who after arrival perform their duties between the professional and administrative functions of the Department. The ideals of distinction become blurred since there is easy chance of migration from teaching to inspecting and back again according to convenience and promotion. Instead of specialising in one subject, the professor takes his chance for inspectorships, and special duties, and grows to regard his progress a matter of time-scale, droning away from year to year in his class and dead to the zeal of scholarship. The atmosphere affects all the grades of work. The young lecturer, with a good university record and live with ambition, soon gets harmonised to the monotony.

Young Indian professors of rare ability have invariably to hold a lower place, while the mediocrity of the higher service, unconsciously, represses all incentive to distinction and preference. We know instances of bright young men turning fatalists and plodding half-heartedly without any one to appreciate work or to do justice to one doomed to the subordination of a noodle. The member of the Indian Educational Service who achieves distinction is an exception and an accident. Salary-enthusiasts would reply that men of high-class ability could be got by increasing material attractions. The statement may be true of all professions excepting the teaching profession. The poor type has prevailed in India in spite of the best attractions. We are strongly against underpaying members of the teaching profession whether they belong to the lower or the upper rungs of the ladder. But the fact cannot be ignored that teaching is more a mission than a career. The scholar of Cambridge and Oxford prefers his fellowship of culture and research in spite of the comparative poverty of emoluments. A striking illustration of the truth that in University centres it is not salary that is the main consideration of service, came out recently in Parliament. Mr. J. W. Headlam Morley was appointed to a novel job as Historical Adviser to the Foreign Office. He had been a member of the Educational Department, and when exalted to the new office, was the fortunate receiver of £1,200 a year. Mr. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was attacked for the extravagance of the salary proposed. Mr. R. McNeill, who led the attack, asked whether the Foreign Office was aware that the salary paid to this officer was 50 per cent. higher than the salary paid to the Regius Professor of History at the University, and whether it was suggested that the distinguished gentleman was a 50 per cent. better man than Freeman, Froude or Stubbs. A number of questioners pressed the chase, one of the advocates of rational salaries being Sir W. Joynson-Hicks. The extravagance of the salary for a professor in an advisory capacity, was considered a scandal. With the Regius Professor of History drawing £800 a year, it is clearly an anomaly for smaller fry to draw more. Professor Rushbrooke Williams has informed us that the administration of India is run on the rule of rigid economy, but we hope that he will also, on reflection, realise that the imported professoriate in India is paid on a basis different from that at Oxford. There are a hundred excuses to trot out, but they happen to be unconvincing to those who pay the cost and miss the privilege of eclipsing Oxford savants—in the solitary respect of salary. Though in point of merit, the Regius Professor compares very favourably with better paid stipendiaries in India, the fascination of cultural comradeship, makes him hold to what the I. E. S. man would think, is the poorer choice. On the other hand, one of the leavings of the Calcutta University Commission, originally connected with the London University in a modest office, has been elevated into a position five times the monetory worth of the Regius Professor of Oxford. Bags of money do not always attract the real scholar out of his inspiring associations; but they do attract humbler men who, in lieu of the chance of a reputation in this mortal life, elect to make the best of it. Some of our missionary professors, notably the Jesuits, excel the average Government professor,—again a proof that money while it may buy conscientious service does not fetch the scholar who loves learning for its own sake.

Owing mainly to its foreign recruitment, the Educational Service has had an artificial rating in value, and in India where the learned do not, by tradition, sit in purple, the inflation of pay is preposterous. To invest a few lakhs of rupees for the better pleasure of the nominees of the Secretary of State will not in the case of foreign careerists improve the cadre. If it is the object to find talent of a high order, we have to take the pick of our Universities from year to year, and give them the best post-graduate training, wherever found, and also give them a chance of establishing a collective reputation. Now, scattered about as the victims of fate and a system of preferment that does not give justice to them or any liberal security of tenure, they get lost or become infected with the tradition of mediocrity. This tragedy of suppressed talent and wasted allurement, must cease. It is useless to fish abroad with the bait of money alone. Except in the purchase of technical skill, which cannot be had in India, it is not paying to throw money in the name of high-class pronunciation, public school manners and so-called personal efficiency. We had better starve a little in respect of exotic style, and spend the gain on things that are positively unavailable in the country. The risk is worth taking. Where the supreme need is not served, there is the greater risk of parasitic attachments, and the country has to be resolute about reserving to itself the discretion of appointing her educational agents. The weekness of the Indian Educational Service is that it is neither Indian nor Educational nor Service.

THE SHADOW.

After wasting several months in fruitless attempts to persuade Parliament to hurry on with the reform of the constitution of Burma, Mr. Montagu has at last resorted to the short-cut of having the province proclaimed as a "Governor's province" under the Government of India Act. The long delay, however, has almost entirely wrecked the hopes, which Mr. Montagu must have been entertaining of seeing the "Reforms" enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Burma. The Burmese people, at least the vast majority of those who take any interest in the "Reforms," have seen through the futility of Diarchy as a halting station on the way to self-government. With the vivid example of India before them they realise that what is dangled before them is the shadow and not the substance of real self-government. The most influential political associations in Burma have already resolved to boycott the Whyte Committee, which is to make recommendations on the questions of franchise and electorates and it appears most likely that the general public, both Burman and Indian, will boycott the elections too. In these circumstances there is little likelihood of the "Reforms" meeting with any sort of success in Burma. Mr. Montagu must thank Sir Reginald Craddock and his upholders in Simla and London for destroying all chances of Burma welcoming the "boon" which he has been so anxious to confer on that province The days of shadowy boons are gone.

INDIANS IN KENYA

We are not surprised to hear that the Indians in Kenya have rejected as unacceptable the tentative proposals of the Colonial Office, of which Sir Edward Northey, the Governor is reported to be the bearer. It is stated that these proposals suggest certain concessions in the franchise, but prohibit the holding of land in the Highlands by Indians. The two principal demands of Indians are that they should enjoy the same franchise as the European settlers and should not be debarred from owning lands in the Highlands of Kenya. We do not know what the Colonial office "concessions" with regard to the franchise amount to, but if they fall short of perfect equality of status with the Whites, the Indian community will have none of them. The right to own lands in the up-lands is one that Indians will always insist upon as equally fundamental as their right to representation in the legislature and in municipal and other local bodies. It is surprising that the Colonial Office should attempt to compromise the status of Indians by putting forward proposals derogatory to Indian-self-respect. The step-motherly attitude of the Colonial office is severely to be deprecated.

Notes of the Day.

Employment of Indian Troops.

It was only to be expected that our criticisms regarding the employment of Indian troops abroad should prove unsavoury in certain quarters. For instance, the "Pioneer", probably on superior inspiration, pats itself on the back for infallibility of perception, and, ignoring past experience, would have us believe that the employment of our troops outside India is a great boon to us and is welcome among the troops themselves . Among the Indian public, there are no two opinions at all as to the illusory character of the benefit. As inevitably happens in all arrangements between a predominant partner and a subsidiary one, India will, to gain the shadow, lose the substance. The Anglo-Indian interest is by no means altruistic, and the journal has attempted to bamboozle its readers into the belief that India will stand to gain rather than lose by the proposed arrangement, and to support it in this view it quotes the resolution of the Legislative Assembly and relies on the speeches of Sir Sivasamy Iyer and Dr. Gour. Now, neither of these estimable gentlemen is a true exponent of public opinion, and considering that the atmosphere in the Council Chamber is by no means such as to enable the votaries of bureaucracy to assess facts at their proper worth, we are not at all surprised that they should have supported a reactionary proposal. Our objection to the proposal was based on several grounds. It is not necessary to reiterate those grounds but we may point out that in these days of disarmament and reduction of Military expenditure, it is not necessary to raise in India more troops than are actually required for home defence. As to who pays for the maintenance of extra troops can at best be a secondary consideration, but the principle itself of employing Indian troops for garrisoning foreign countries—in Asia and Africa—is sufficiently reprehensible to deserve the severest condemnation. The homily about the supposed benefits that will accrue to India, is, we think, intended to camouflages the real position.

The Prince and Indian Merchants.

It is reported to us that a clique in the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, has been trying, by secretive as well as high-handed methods, to commit the Chamber to the presentation of an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales, in defiance of the wishes of the majority of the members of the Chamber. We are informed that at an ordinary meeting of the Committee of the Chamber, after the business of the day was gone through and most of the members had left the meeting, the few who had not yet left were prevailed upon to adopt the proposal to present an address of welcome to the Prince, though this proposal was not included in the agenda. We understand that several members, coming to know of these tactics, have questioned the legality of the step and have addressed a strongly worded protest to the Committee of the Chamber. If the facts are as reported to us, we cannot condemn too strongly the action of those, who in their anxiety to win favour in the eyes of officials, seek to set aside the will of the majority by under hand means.

Only a Joke.

We are disposed to look upon the reference, in the address to be presented by the local Council to the Prince of Wales, to "His Majesty King Henry VIII of glorious memory" more as a huge joke than anything else. We believe too much in the innocence of proper historical knowledge of our Councillors to suggest that any disrespect towards the Prince is intended by the retention of this questionable reference in spite of the protest of Mr. Petit. The "glorious memory" of Henry VIII has been immortalised not only in the pages of history but also in the works of Britain's greatest dramatist. But if it should be thought that ancient historians and writers did not do that much-married monarch full justice, the verdict of the Encyclopaedia Britannica will, we hope, be deemed less biassed. Here are a few things which the reviewer in this Cyclopaedia has to say of this monarch of "glorious memory":—

Henry's egotism was profound, and personal motives underlay his public action. . . He worked for the good of the State because he thought his interests were bound up with those of the nation. He has been described as a 'despot under the forms of law'; and it is apparently true that he committed no illegal act. His despotism consists not in any attempt to rule unconstitutionally, but in the extraordinary degree to which he was able to use constitutional means for the furtherance of his own personal ends. . . Henry could thus behead ministers and divorce wives with comparable impunity, because the individual appeared to be of little importance compared with the State. This impunity provoked a licence which is responsible for the unlovely features of Henry's reign and character. The elevation and the isolation of his position fostered a detachment from ordinary virtues and compassion, and he was a remorseless incarnation of Machiavelli's Prince. He had an elastic conscience which was always at the beck and call of his desire, and he cared little for principle. But he had a passion for efficiency, and for the greatness of England and himself.

Dust Everywhere.

What is the matter with the Municipal administration of the city? New experts are being imported on high salaries and lakhs of rupees spent on "improvements" without any tangible improvement in the health conditions or the people. Just now the city is full of dust the whole day and wherever one goes one finds nothing but clouds of dust. The roads are full of dust and even the best of them, except, of course, the Queen's Road, have one or more inches of soft dust on them. On the other hand, the weekly report of water stored in the lakes shows that two of them are overflowing and yet the roads are not watered at all. They are neither watered nor swept clean. Does the Municipal Commissioner wish the population of the city to be suffocated to death in clouds of pestilential dust? What is the use of spending crores of rupees on other 'improvements' when the dust nuisance is not abated? It is these dusty roads that lead to many a disease, whatever the Municipal Commissioner may assure us to the contrary. It was the late Dr. Surveyor, who once said, at a conference of doctors during the influenza epidemic, that dust we breathe and to dust we return. Dust, particularly of a dirty city like Bombay, causes many diseases and if nothing is done to abate the nuisance we are in for trouble. The Municipal Commissioner might assure the Corporation that Bombay is the "cleanest city east of Suez" and that dust is a tonic to tired nerves and weak lungs. But unless the Corporation is suffering from cerebral paralysis it will insist on the roads being watered immediately. During the sweepers' strike the Municipal Commissioner assured the Corporation that there was not the slightest danger of an epidemic in the city although everywhere on the roads rotten garbage was seen, emitting horrible smell. At last Thursday's meeting of the Corporation some member hinted that the water supply was being conserved for the Prince's visit and if that is the case, there can be no greater negligence of his duties on the part of the Commissioner than this.

Shankaracharya and Director of Information.

The Director of Information, Bombay, who made a gratuitous remark about his Holiness Jagadguri Sri Shankaracharya Swami Bharati Krishna Thirthji soon after the latter'e arrest along with the Ali Brothers, has, it would appear, sent the following explanatory letter to the president of the public meeting of the citizens of Dakore held to protest against the Director's action:—

"Office of
The Directer of Information
(Royal College of Science)
Bombay, 4th October, 1921.

"Dear Sir,

I am must obliged to you for your courteous letter of the 1st instant. I have read the papers you sent to me with interest and I thank you for giving me an opportunity of seeing them. You are, however, not correct in your assumption that the information on which the Press Note was issued by this office was supplied by a rival, although, since the publication of the Note, I have received papers and documents from the followers of two other learned gentlemen purporting to show that these gentlemen were the only ones that could rightly be described as the Shri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pith. It is not, and never has been, the intention of Government to take sides in a religious controversy. May I be allowed to quote your own words and say that the matter is "a complicated problem"?

Again thanking you for your courteous and interesting letter.

Yours very faithfully,
(Sd.) J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

P.S.—I am returning the documents you sent me by registered Post."

If, as the Director admits, he is aware that there are more than one claimants to the Shankaracharyaship and that the matter is "a complicated problem," why did he go out of his way to refer to the Jagadguru as "one Venkatraman alias Bharati Krishna Tirathji who has assumed the above title?" The Director is anxious to convince the public that "it is not and never has been the intention of Government to take sides in a religious controversy." If that is so, was not the statement the Director issued immediately after the arrest of the Jagadguru containing the offensive remark quoted above, calculated to support the contention of Government about their religious neurtality? The Director of Information, instead of offering an explanation which is no explanation, ought to express his regret frankly and withdraw the offensive remarks he had made through ignorance, perhaps, at the instigation of what busibodies we do not care to know.

INDIA & EMPIRE

NO EQUALITY POSSIBLE

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I.

After many varied experiences in the British Colonies, (while attempting to claim equality of status for Indians and to represent the Indian position of racial equality before my own countrymen) I have been carried forward almost imperceptibly, step by step, to the conclusion, that the goal of Indian freedom lies cutside the British Empire. To arrive at such a conclusion has been no easy thing for me. It has represented the complete transformation of the thoughts and hopes of my early days,—the hopes, with which I came out to India itself, nearly eighteen years ago.

No one could have set out from England with higher expectations than I did. My inherited tradition with regard to the British Rule was a high one. My father belonged to the old conservative school in politics, which regarded the British Empire established abroad as almost divine in its foundation, and as likely to lead, through righteous administration, to the relief of the miseries and evils of the world. The unity of the British Empire was a sovereign thought with him; he would have died for it. British Rule in India was regarded by him as a sacred trust given to England by God Himself. He used to tell me, with glowing enthusiasm, how nobly England had fulfilled that trust, and what benefits had been conferred thereby on India itself. Therefore, although I came out to India originally as a missionary, yet, at the same time, there was always the idea present at the back of my mind, that India was, as my father had taught me, a sacred trust committed into the hands of Englishmen, and that by the fulfilment of that trust, Great Britain would stand or fall. I know that there seems something patronising and even pharisac about such a position. I can feel it now acutely. But I can assure my readers, that my father was no Pharisee. His heart was full of love for all mankind. He inherited a tradition in these matters,—just as I did originally myself. Even at this later date, I would say frankly, that I am thankful for my father's teaching: it remains still deep in my mind and heart. But I now read it in the terms of Indian Independence.

White Race Domination.

While this was my actual upbringing, my own experience since, during many long and arduous journeys, has convinced me that the Colonial Empire of Great Britain is entirely different from that which my father imagined it to be. It believes strongly in 'white' race domination. Such a dominence of one race over all others is by no means a sacred trust from God: it is rather a sordid commercial conquest and exploitaton, in which process the 'white' race prejudice forms an important and integral part. Again and again, I have been buoyed up with ardent hopes that this lower side was a passing phase; that it would die out, as the higher culture came in. But I have watched at close quarters, the rigid determination of Englishmen to create at all costs, a 'white' dominion, from which coloured races shall be, as far as possible, excluded. I have seen how this determined effort has been based on the law of self-preservaton, and how it has become inseparably mingled with the clamourous demands for the protection of the honour of the 'white' women. I have watched how this sentiment has gone far beyond the colonial empire of Great Britain, and has led to the increasing brutalty of Negro persecution in the United States of America. This 'white' race religion, as I have often called it, has thus appeared to me, during my travels, to have become an incorrigible passion of the lower Anglo-Saxon mind, having all the fanaticism of a baser cult. I have seen it spreading its infection like some poisonous disease or some noxious weed.

No Equality For Indians.

Now, I know for certain, that the British colonial will not allow the Indian to be near him on the terms of racial equality, except where the Indian are so few in their numbers, that for all practical purposes they do not count at all. To show how overwhelmingly strong this fixed determinaton of 'white' race domination is, I will make an acknowledgment. I have found myself again and again, when in despair of the argument of justice and equality, pleading with my own fellow-countrymen on the ground of mere expediency. "You have stopped all immigration." I have said to them, "you cannot possibly be swamped by Indians coming in. Can you not treat decently the small number domiciled Indians, who will remain in your country?" To such low levels of appeal have I found myself reduced, in those parts of the British Empire which I have stopped all Indian immigraton. No other arguments were possible.

This has happened so many times, that I have become sick and tired at heart. And now, at last, since the conviction of the futility of the British Empire, as it now exists, has been brought home to me; since I can see no prospects within it except that of greater and greater exploitaton of other races by the Anglo-saxon; since it appears to me, that this accumulaton of racal arrogance must some day explode in a world-wide, terrible disaster, I have felt that the time has fully come, and indeed is over-due, when it is necessary to stand out against this trend of events altogether. I do not wish, for one moment longer, either by

(Continued on page 8.)

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The drama is a human document. It is the story of a selfish daufgter of the household who accepts the sacrifices of the rest of the family because she has a good voice and thus she rises to the giddy hight of glory when she forgets her home and friends. Then comes an hour when her mother's vine-clad cottage proves a citadel of love, See,

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POPULAR PRICES

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The Development Scheme.

At one tailor's shop the following sentence was printed upon the sing-board:—"If you are sat sfied, tell it to your friends, if you are dissatisfied tell it to us." The Government of Bombay also seem to have imparted some such advice to the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Development Scheme. At the outset the Chamber brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay the words ("in Bombay, for Bombay, for Bombay and by Bombay") that appeared in the advertisements relating to the Bombay Development Loan and objected to the surreptitious manner in which tenders were being accepted by the Development Department in connection with certain contracts. The Government in reply stated that they had approved of the Director of Development's proposal that none of the tenders for the particular contracts in question should be accepted and that the work was to be carried out departmentally. Then came the question of the purchase of cement by the Development Department. The Chamber represented to the Department that as the Indian output of cement from December 1921 onwards was expected to be about 6 times the present production it was possible to supply all the requirements of the Department with local cement and that, therefore, the Department should not go in or foreign cement for more than six months' requirements ahead. In reply a letter was received from the Department stating that no cement other than Indian cement had been ordered for delivery after October 1921 and that it was hoped that after that period the Indian market would be in a position to supply all the cement repuired by the Development Directorate. In these and similar oher matters the Chamber began scoring one success after another in their fight with the Development Department but the rift in the lute was noticed by the Chamber when the question came about the constitution of the Advisory Committee and the transference of the Development Department from the reserved to a transferred subject. This demand on the part of the Chamber was put off by the Government with one excuse or another but the Chamber maintained a neck-or-nothing attitude on these two subjects and determined to fight tooth and nail with the Government. At this stage the Government over and above writing more detailed and solicitous letters to the Chamber also tried their last trump card by writing a letter to the Chamber that if the Committee were desirous of asking for further information or of placing before the Government their views His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Member-in-Charge would be glad to receive the Committee on a day to be arranged. This long-looked-for interview took place at the Secretariat on the 9th August with the Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad on the right and Sir Lawless Hepper on the left of His Excellency. In his reply to the Committee His Excellency skipped over several weak points in the long chain of arguments and dwelt on certain non-essential points at considerable length paying profuse compliments to the Committee throughout his speech. The Committee being determined not to rest satisfied with the shadow but wanting the real substance, again wrote to the Government that as some of the members of the Committee had grave doubts on certain financial heads they would welcome an opportunity of discussing with the Hon. Member-in-Charge of the Development Department if he would be pleased to meet them at the office of the Chamber and give such further information and facts as were necessary. This interview with the Hon. Member took place on the 23rd of September 1921. The most disappointing nature of the interview seems to have proved the last straw on the Chamber's back and it has been very seriously rumoured that casting aside the advice recorded in the adage at the top, the Chamber now seriously intends to voice its dissatisfaction by holding a public meeting under its auspices to protest mainly against the following (a) the Development Department being a reserved subject; (b) the unsat sfactory constitution of the Advisory Committee attached to the Department and (c) the principle of whole sale acquisition which is being applied by the Development Department in connection with the suburban development instead of town Planning principle. It is hoped that the public of Bombay will well respond to the "Reveille" which the Chamber is about to sound. There is not the slightest doubt that if the agitation conducted by such an influential body like the Indian Chamber is backed up by popular support the Government will yield to the popular wishes and thereby remove the bitter feelings which have been created in the mater.

Manga-Charta to Engineering Firms in India.

The Government of India have issued a communique dated the 30th September announcing that tenders will be invited annually in India for all the railway locomotive engines and locomotive boilers required by the Government for at least 12 years. In order to give interested firms a chance to make the necessary preliminaries for embracing this offer of the Government, it is not proposed to call for such tenders until the year 1923. While commenting on this communique of the Government of India the "Times of India" in its "Engineering Supplement" dated 7th October remarks "the conditions are simple and they amply comply with the "equal right" slogan which sounds a lot but does not mean very much when it comes to a matter of building of complicated bits of machinery." However simple the conditions detailed in the communique may seem to the "Times of India," one cannot help differing from the view taken by it." One of the clauses provides that the prices in India must compare "not unfavourably" with the imported articles. The "Times of India" places a most curious construction upon the word 'not unfavourably' and interprets it as meaning that the Indian tenderers will get the benefit of fixed as they say in the Courts of Law. One must admit that such a construction is quite far-fetched. Another important point that arises in this connection is that of exchange, that is, at what exchange a tender quoted in steling is to be compared with a tender quoted in rupees. If the idea of the Government is to keep the date of opening the tender as the basis for exchange, there arises a further question as to how the Government propose to protect themselves against subsequent fluctuations in exchange. The best course that one would like to suggest to the Government is that all the tenders should be called for only in rupees and the risk of exchange, if any, should fall on the shoulders of the foreign tenderer. There are again two more objectionable clauses in this communique. One of the clauses lays down that an appreciable part of manufacturing will be done in earlier years in India. One sees no reason why the Government should insist upon such a condition. In the other clause the Government have reserved to themselves the right to insist on knowing the proper source of supply of the parts imported from abroad. Readers of the evidence of Sir William Meyer before tae Railway Committee are aware that the favoured British manufacturers were secretly informed of the figures of the lowest foreign tenders. One is very much afraid that if the Indian tenderer is compelled to give out the name of the suppliers of parts, unscrupulous officers will perhaps be tempted to play the same game and by divulging the secret to the British firm will knock the bottom out of the business of the Indian tenderer. In spite of these transparently unprofitable clauses introduced into the communique the "Times of India" waxes eloquent and says, "if ever there were a Magna Charta offered to Engineering firms in India it is to be found in this move on the part of the Government." One is tempted to observe that a similar Magna Charta was also given by the immortal Vicar of Wakefield when he placed a guinea in the pocket of one of his daughters making her absolute master of it but at the same time administering her strict injunctions never to change it. The public must be really thankful to the "Times of India" for this piece of unconscious humour.

Bombay Telephone Company.

As the license of the Company is on the eve of expiration a hurricane of protest has been raised from all quarters asking the Government not to continue the license or to continue it after introducing therein effective clauses to ensure the proper, efficient and up-to-date management of the Company. Up till now the Government seem to have adopted the policy of *laissez faire* in the matter as is evident frm the frank reply given to a leading commercial institution that there were no clauses in the license granted to the Company empowering the Government to interfere in its management. The Indian Merchants' Chamber in order to avoid the usual Government reply of a *chose jugee* have filed their protest beforehand and requested the Government not to continue the license of the said Company without introducing therein sufficient safeguards against bad management and without affording an opportunity to leading commercial associations of Bombay of examining them. It is hoped that the Government will take every possible care to make the telephone service worthy of the *Urbus prima in India*.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 10th Oct. 1921.

Bar Silver Spot	41 7/8
2 months hence	41 5/8

Closing Week of Silver:—India and China buying small supplies steady

Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	3
7 day Market loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate p/a. since 21st July 1921.	5 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, 8th Oct 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/2
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	5 1/4
" " 6 "	5 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	154

LINSEED.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, Pure Basis Bags Oct.-Nov. Nominal	£ 17
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Oct. Nov.-Dec. Quoted	31/3
" Months Jan.-April Paid ..	3) to 3/6

New York 8th Oct. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 80 62

EXCHANGE.

London 8th Oct. 1921.

On London in Paris	52 28
In Germany	467 50
In Italy	94 60

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 57
Christiana	31 41
Amsterdam	11 66
Switzerland	21 28

New York, 7th Oct, 1921.

Belgium	53 31
Petrograde	—
Athens	89 50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 7th Oct, 1921.

WHEAT.

Australian Nov.	53
New Crop Dec-Jan sellers	58

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 3/8
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 27 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Bombay Rail Bold Oct.-Nov. Nominal	£ 19
RAPESEED, Bombay Lawabers 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Nominal	£ 18 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sep.-Oct.	£ 20
TONE OF LINSEED: Steadier, tending dearer.	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec. Jan. Quoted	£ 10 3/4
COCOA RAPESEED Oct.-Nov. Nominal	£19 /2
LINSEED argentine Oct.-Nov. Paid	£ 18 3/4
" " Nov.-Dec. Paid	£ 18 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 69 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 101
Yellow Metal	£ 9
Hard Spelter	£ 20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 72
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 76 1/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£89 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 48 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 41 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	57 3/4
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 1/2
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec	13 1/2
Plantation first Latex Crepe Oct. Paid Buyers	9 1/4
Tone:—Dull.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta	16 9 Sellers Nov.-Dec.
Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	21/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	21/0
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	22/3

Tone:—Steady Indian demand is fallen off.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 10.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 605 and gradually went down till Rs. 598. It then again advanced till Rs. 604. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 598 and Rs. 603 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 598. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 598. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 597 and after touching Rs. 600 closed at Rs. 595. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 538 and went down till Rs. 528 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 532. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 544 and was Rs. 531 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last with a moderate demand for nice stapled Oomra cotton. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold on Saturday.

Our markets are closed to-morrow for Dusseira holiday. No reports will be issued.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 10th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	598
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	444
Fine Oomra Dec. Jany.	532
Do March	537

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 10th Oct. 1921

F. G. Broach April-May,	598
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	444
Fine Oomra's Dec. Jany.	534
Do March	539

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 10th Oct. 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	435	420	405
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	490	480	460
M.G. Central P. No. 1	520	510	490
M.G. Central P. No. 2	505	495	475
M.G. Broach	—	—	—
Southerns	—	—	475 465 460

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Oct 1921:

Cotton	776	Bales
Wheat	2485	Qrts.
Linseed	1421	"
Sagseed	767	"
Gingellyseed	3 90	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	1476	"
Castorseed	2464	"
Rice	2-9	"
Myrabolams	896	"
Jowarees	1249	"
Mowrassee	Nil	"
Gram	850	"
Jawee	2	"
Masur	4	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajee	1184	"
Coal	11281	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 10.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 28-12.
Bars Gold forward, 28-8.
Bars Silver ready, 97-8.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, 97-8.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 97-6.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/5 9/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 13/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 373.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 393.
Bank's buying D D, 383.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 173.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 168.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 163.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 374.
On New York—Bank's selling D D.
London Gold ready, s.
London Silver ready, d. 42-6.
London Silver forward, d. 42-3.
Tone of Silver—Firm. India and China bought
American cross rate on London, Dollars 3.81 1/4 per £.
French cross rate on London, Frcs 52.30 per £.
Italian cross rate on London, 94.00 per £.
Swiss cross rate on London, 21.41 per £.
Belgium cross rate on London, 53.30 per £.
3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan, 83-8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/6.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 1037/8.

The Share Market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

12-30 p.m. Bombay, 10th Oct., 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/4
Bank Demand	1/5 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1/5 3/4
Fcs. Demand	365
American Dollars	374
Honkong Dollars	208
Shanghai	—
Yens	175
Singapore	163

Market — Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

10th Oct. 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sheets	3/4	74	0	0
Wire	1	74	0	0
Rods	1 1/4	74	0	0
Old	11/2	74	0	0
Do	1 3/4	78	0	0
Do	2	78	0	0

COPPER RATES

Bombay, 10th Oct. 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper Sheets	3/4	79	0	0
Do.	1	79	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	79	0	0
Do.	11/2	79	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	79	0	0
Do.	2	79	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	not		
Panch teka Joint	—	21	8	0
Copper English Bolts	—	62	8	0
Brass Rods	—	36	0	0
Chor chaker gused	—	22	0	0
Lead	—	43	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6-0 p.m 10th Oct, 1921

Bazaar Rates

Ready

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 32	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	86	—	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	2	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	1	8	0
Toolseed, White 83-18	70	3	0
Rapeseed, Gajar 78-28	91	0	0
Rapeseed, Black	18	8	0
Rapeseed, Gajar 80-32	80	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	75	8	0
Jawa	52	0	0
Mowrassed	8	8	0
Castorseed	55	0	0

Forward

Wheat April-May	10	1	9
Linseed May	14	9	0
Cotton Seeds ready delivery	42	0	0

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay, Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h. m.	ft.	Oct.	h. m.	ft.
M	10	m 6 8 / 6 24a	24 / 2	10	1 3a	20
Tu	11	m 7 22 / 7 40a	24	11	m 0 20 / 2 1a	20 / 19
W	12	m 8 20 / 8 42a	23 / 24	12	m 1 30 / 2 39a	19
Th	13	m 9 20 / 9 14a	23 / 26	13	m 8 16 / 8 10a	18 / 16
F	14	m 8 5 / 2 55a	26 / 24	14	m 0 5 / 8 50a	19 / 17
S	15	m 10 8 / 10 41a	26 / 27	15	m 3 55 / 4 16a	18 / 16
S	16	m 10 40 / 11 14a	27 / 27	16	m 4 33 / 4 44a	17 / 16

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

Oct. 6 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 24m.
Oct. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 24m.
Oct. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Oct. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 22m.
Oct. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Oct. 11 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 20m.
Oct. 12 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter Oct. 9th 1h. 41.8m. a.m. Full moon, 17th, 4th 29-5m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 24th, 10h. 3.5m. a.m.; New moon, 31st, 5h. 8-8m. a.m.

MALABAR SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 8.

When the tribunal assembled today, an application for bail was renewed on behalf of Manarghat Eliya Nair. The Public Prosecutor stated he had got records connected with this case and would file a complaint on Wednesday next. The vakil for the accused submitted that he would wait till that day.

The case against Kunhikadar, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Tanur, was taken up today for defence evidence. The vakil for the accused, arguing, controverted the charge of waging war brought against the accused and submitted that unless he was a fool more than a knave, he would not have urged the crowd to destroy the District Magistrate and his column. The Crown Prosecutor then argued the case.

The death is announced of Surgeon Major-General Peter Stephenson Turnbull.

NO TIME FOR JOY

LALA LAJPATRAI'S EXHORTATION TO WOMEN

MAHATMAJI'S INSISTENCE ON SWADESHI

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA MEETING

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of women was held on Sunday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai and others spoke on "The Present Situation." The meeting was for ladies dressed in *Khaddar* and Swadeshi clothes alone. Mrs. Naidu presided.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said they belonged to the Army of Congress and were ready to obey its mandate to win Swaraj. She requested the Mahatma to present the medals to the volunteers who had worked in the *Khaddar* exhibition.

The presentation was then made.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Lala Lajpatrai said the present was not the time for making long speeches. The country was vibrant with a new life, and a new spirit was going abroad in India. The country was resolved to give up its dependance and reach its pristine glory But that could not be done if their womenfolk remained behind and kept themselves out of the movement. If they read the ancient history of their land they would always find that women had taken a prominent part in times of crises and danger and they had helped the men much to tide over difficulties. They might have read that whenever their country was in danger their women had, always come to the country's aid, and they had sent the men to fight the country's battles and encourage them to do their duty. They had taken an equally great part in the affairs of the country, they were in fact the protectors of the country's religion, its *Dharma* Therefore, India, called its women to come to the aid of the country. Without the help of women they would not be able successfully to carry on the country's fight; they could not hope for success. He asked the women to help the men, with their counsel, in establishing Dharmaraja in this country. The greatest service that the women could do was to encourage their men to suffer for their country. When men were going out to fight the country's battle let them not think of their women at home; let them steel the hearts of their sons, their husbands and their relations so that they might suffer for their country without any thought for their dearest and nearest relations. Our *Dharma* was indestructible; when a man died, his wife should take it up and when she also was dead her sons and people should take up the fight to bring it to a success. In ancient India when a man died in the performance of a *Yajna* his wife continued it after keeping her dead husband's picture by her side. The present was such a time and they hoped to overcome their enemies by their *Dharma*, by their Non-violence, and thus win success. By their virtues alone they would win Swaraj. In the first fight that was now going on under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, India required the help of its women. It was their duty to encourage the men to fight for their country's freedom, so that it might be said of them that they were the mothers and wives and daughters of heroes. So long as the men and women in this country were ruled over by foreigners so long as they were not free men and free women they should consider they were in mourning, and hence it was no time for enjoyment, and for merry-making. Any joy at this time was unnatural. While their countrymen and women were starving, were going about naked and homeless, was it the time for enjoyment? Was it a time for festivals and luxuries? Let them wear only *Khaddar* and not fine luxurious clothes! He had a photograph of Indian women in an English paper with the letter press that Indian women were with John Bull. He thought it was a lie and a libel on Indian women to say that. India, God willing, with the help of her women, would march forward to the goal of Swaraj.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said before him were sitting Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi women. They had come there, knowing well that they had to attend in Khaddar dress only. He personally had come there not to tell them anything new, but to give them an account of the country's doings. By becoming members of Congress they had shown their willingness to follow its mandates, come what might. They knew that eight of their country's leaders had been arrested in Karachi for passing certain resolutions and he wanted the meeting to pass those very resolutions and to go to jail if necessary. They should not think that because they were women they would not be arrested by Government; if they thought that they were wrong. They must know that the Government would do anything to gain their object. They knew from what had happened in South Africa that Government were not willing to leave their women free. Lala Lajputrai had asked them to steel their hearts so that they might not shed a single tear when their nearest and dearest were arrested. They had to follow the example of the mother of the Ali Brothers and Maulana Mahomed Ali's wife. Although none of their religions taught them to weep for the dead, still they did weep and mourn for their dead relations. That was wrong. They should not mourn for those who were sent to jail, because they knew that they were fighting for *Dharmarjana*, for Swaraj. The Swaraj he wanted to establish was the *Dharmaraja*, it was the Ramaraj. So long as a single Indian was stryed to death, whatever rights they might get in the Parliaments, real Swaraj was not theirs; so long as there was Godlessness in the country, what was the using of getting rights and votes. He wanted *Dharmaraja*, a raja based on all that was good and virtuous. They would get that only when they were resolved upon getting it. The Lalaji had already told them that they should not shed a single tear ever if their leaders were hung by their necks by their Government.

He hoped that the women would do that and never forsake their dharma.

Coming to the question of swadeshi Mahatma Gandhi said he saw before him many women who were not wearing even swadeshi clothes; some of them were wearing mill-made clothes. He asked them whether they had emptied their boxes of all their foreign clothes. They must also remember that mill made clothing was for the poorest of the poor and not for the well-to-do like those present there. They must only wear those clothes which they had made with their own hands. Formerly people were known by the dress they wore and a man's worth was assessed by his clothes. That mentality they should change in these days. He had been to see a village called Dattamandal in the Nizam's dominions and he saw there people starving for the last four years on account of famine. Those men and women had no work to do and they were slowly dying, starving. If he but told the audience what he had seen in that place they would cry for mere shame. People were dying uncared for. He regretted much that although he had been preaching them Swadeshi for the last one year not much progress was done. He had seen in this country men, women and children dying of hunger—mere bags of bones, mere skeletons—because they had no work to do. They were ready to do any work, but they were unable to do it for there was none for them. Sometimes Government was employing them to break stones on the road sides. Seeing all these things how could Indians, men and women, clothe themselves in fineries? If they wanted to abolish poverty from this land, and abolish nakedness, then they must use the *charka*. Crores of their people would then be able to get their living by keeping their self-respect. If Indians could accomplish this, Swaraj was theirs. Indians had no right to waste their money in luxuries and also waste their time. Whatever they saved they must give to the poor. Good was to be found in the houses of the poor, of the Chandalas, of Dheds and of Bhangis, and not in the houses of the rich and the great. He would only pray to God that if he should be born in this land he might be born a Dhed. The boycott of courts, the boycott of schools, the giving up of titles, boycotting of the councils—all those had not been done successfully and people had failed in their duty towards the country. The time was for the women to act now. They had to use the charkha with a view to get victory. Without Dharma they would never get Swaraja, they would never be able to right the wrongs of the Punjab, and they would never get their Khilafat wrongs righted. If they could achieve swadeshi nothing would be able to stop them from their goal. If they had the necessary virtues for the Swaraja, which they were striving for, no Government would be able to stop them from their goal. The time was short. They had failed to achieve Swaraj before the end of last month and would they have the necessary shraddha, the necessary faith? The charkha was their only means now. In conclusion he asked them to cast off their foreign clothing, use khaddar and adopt the charkha as their weapon for fighting for Swaraji.

Miss Perinbai Dadabhai Naoroji in proposing a vote of thanks to the speakers said it was their duty to obey the commands of Mahatma Gandhi and not fail their country in its hour of need. She then informed the audience where they could learn spinning and weaving.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay seconding spoke a few fords exhorting the women to follow what Mahatma Gandhi had told them.

...

LAWRENCE STATUE.

TO BE REMOVED FROM MALL ROAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee, held to-day, it was decided to remove the statue of Lord Lawrence, which bears the inscription "Will you be governed by pen or sword" from the Mall Road, and to keep it temporarily in the premises of the Town Hall, and a sub-committee was appointed with the President and five other members to consider and decide about its future destination.

IN THE CAUSE OF SWADESHI

ORDER ON MRS. SEN GUPTA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Herewith I send you a true copy of the natice under section 144, Cr. P. Code served on Mrs. Sen Gupta (an English lady) wife of Sreejut J. M. Sen Gupta, Barrister-at-law (Mr. Sen Gupta was arrested on the 25th September last under Section 108 and is now in hajat) by the District Magistrate of Chittagong, along with the true copy of the letter sent by her to the said District Magistrate in reply to the Notice served on her. After Sreejut J. M. Sen Gupta's arrest Mrs. Sen Gupta came forward and took an active part in boycotting foreign cloth. On the 1st October she went out with Swaraj volunteers, whom she posted at different centres for requesting the customers and sellers not to touch 'Bideshi kapar,' the sign of India's slavery! She patrolled all along the main streets and saw that the work was going on quite peacefully. She went from shop to shop where every shop-keeper welcomed her very cordially and some presented her with flower boquets and garlands and gave her the promise that they would not sell 'Bideshi kapar' any longer. This was too much for the authorities and that very evening the District Magistrate served the Notice under Section 144, Cr. P. Code on her. Mrs. Sen Gupta is an English lady. I hope you will kindly publish in your paper Mrs. Sen Gupta's letter to the District Magistrate, which I think will no doubt be interesting to the Indians and Europeans alike.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. DEY,
Correspondent, Congress News Service,
Chittagong.

Oct. 4.

TRUE COPY.

Order under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

Whereas it has been brought to my notice by a police report dated the 1st October 1921, that you, Mrs. Sen Gupta, wife of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta at Rahamatganj, Police Station Kotowali, district Chittagong, have in company with other Non-Co-operators been obstructing the public in the town of Chittagong from selling, purchasing or wearing foreign clothes and have further more been obstructing the traffic by collecting crowds in the streets in persuance of the above objects, and whereas such conducts on your part is likely to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed and to cause a disturbance at public tranquility and whereas speedy remedy is in my opinion, necessary, I hereby direct you under Section 144 Cr. P. C., to abstain from all such acts as above described for the space of two months from the date of this order. This order is passed exparte as the case is, in my opinion, one of emergency.

F. W. STRONG,
District Magistrate, Chittagong.

Oct. 1.

The following open letter was sent to the District Magistrate by Mrs. Sen Gupta in reply to the Notice under Section 144, Cr. P. C. served on her.

To
The District Magistrate, Chittagong.
Dear Sir,

A Police Officer handed me last Saturday evening a typed notice bearing Section 144 Cr. P. Code at the top and your signature at the bottom of it, telling me that you are satisfied on police report that I was obstructing traffic, selling and purchasing of foreign clothes and collecting a crowd and asking me therefore to desist from these acts.

I do not know what your Section 144 means. If this section prohibits encouraging home industry and requesting people to purchase home made cloth, in preference to foreign cloth, which as I know all the civilised world and which specially home Government, and home people,—I mean British people at home, often support, the people who drafted the law must have been very bad. But I know law makers could not have been so bad, it is you who are misapplying the law to serve your own ends which are un-British.

I challenge the truth of the allegations made against me, and also must emphatically declare the report as mischievously false.

I am indeed shocked at the absolute demoralisation of your police officer and his wanton disregard for truth and fair dealing.

I went out last Saturday morning in the Bazar to see if I could appeal to my fellow citizens here to sell and purchase their own country made cloth, I created no row, no traffic was obstructed. We were peaceably prosecuting our work with no interruption from any part.

No shop-keeper murmured, no purchaser grumbled at our conduct, I collected no crowd. It was the police who were disturbing the people by their frequent visits.

One police officer arrested a boy who was with me for no reason whatever, and when I protested against this misconduct on the part of the police, and asked him to arrest me as I had brought the boy with me and he had done no wrong the police officer threatened me and I presume, true to his words this officer ran to you with a concocted story and came back in the evening with a notice signed by you. Is it a sin to request people openly to patronise their home industry? Is it a crime to ask the shop-keepers to exhibit country made productions to attract the notice of purchasers? Is the law in India so destructive of her industry? Are we here prohibited from encouraging what we hold up zealously at home. Are we here under the British rule?

Am I to understand that British officers cease to be gentlemen and honourable when they come to India?

I reserve the right to disobey this order, when Mahatma Gandhi the leader of the National Movement in India and Indian National Congess advise me to disobey it.

(Sd.) NELLIE SEN GUPTA.

3rd October, 1921.

TOUR FOR RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR.

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD'S SUGGESTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

The Executive Committee of the Tea districts Labour Association, considered a suggestion made by the Chairman of The Assam Labour Board that the arrangement whereby local agents toured in the Labour districts for recruitment prior to the commencement of each season and which was suspended during war owing to shortage of staff and from financial considerations should be revived. The Committee agreed to the proposal and a suggestion was made that where it is otherwise convenient, opportunity should be taken to depute those members of the staff that had not previously visited Tea districts. The selection of the staff to be so deputed was left to the Secretaries' discretion and local members of the Committee are asked to arrange details of tour within their respective areas.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR AHMEDABAD SESSION

The Secretary, All-India Muslim League writes:—

"On the 1st instant, a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the A. I. M. League, 14th Session, was held in the office of the League, at 3 p.m., under the presidentship of Moulvi Gulam Mohiyuddin Saheb. All the prominent members were present and were eager to promote the cause of the League.

Mr. Abdul Kader Moriswala, began by presenting the agenda of the meeting -To appoint the office-bearers, and 2 to elect sub-committees before the president.

Mr. Mohammad Umar Bhoira proposed Mr. Abbas Tyebji, as the president of the Reception Committee, and the proposal being seconded by Mr. Imam Abdul Kadar Bavazir, and Maulvi Abuzafor, was passed unanimously.

Then three Vice-President—1. Mr. Munshi Fateh Mohammad, .. Mr. Abdul Kadar Vali Ulla, and 3 Mustaffa Mian Kadri were elected.

Mr. Abdul Kadar Moriswala was elected as Secretary and Mr. Abdur Rahoman Haji Mian was elected as treasurer.

Then followed the election of Sub-Committees. Managing Committee was composed of 45 members, 8 members formed the Mandap and camp Committee, 13 members were elected in Accommodation Committee, 5 members formed the Sanitary Committee, and lastly the Subscription-Committee was comprised of 7 enthusiastic members.

Before dispersing the meeting it was resolved, to communicate by wire, to A. I. M League, Lucknow, that this Committee heartily recommends Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as president of the 14th Session of the League.

The meeting was dissolved after thanking the president.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION,

TO ASSEMBLE AT BOMBAY IN NOVEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The Fiscal Commission will assemble at Bombay in the first half of November and will visit more important commercial and industrial centres of India for the purpose of taking oral evidence, completing this part of its work probably early in March 1922. It will submit its report to the Government of India as soon thereafter as possible. Various associations and individuals will be invited either directly by the Commission or through Local Governments to forward their views in writing. Other associations or individuals wishing to represent their views should apply to the Secretary, Indian Fiscal Commission, Simla, who will furnish them with a list of questions to which answers are required. The Commission will decide after a perusal of the written replies which witnesses are to be examined orally.

The Government of India trust that the Local Governments and the Administrations will afford the Commission all assistance which it may require and will comply with any request for information that may be addressed to them by it.

WORK OF SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Volunteer Corps completed the 4th year of its useful existence on 30th July 1921, with 208 volunteers on the roll. The period under review, was one of continuous politicial agitation throughout the whole of India and it is gratifing that the corps did its bit of service on almost all the occassions.

The corps had to perform the most difficult task under the able command of the Captain Mr. Bhimji J. Mackenji on the occasion of the lamentable death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Then the real skill of the volunteers was tested, and it is a meritorious achievement that not a single soul was crushed or injured on that occassion.

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

The volunteers had the privelege of going to the Nagpur session of the Congress During the journey to Nagpur volunteers especially looked after the comforts of the passengers.

The discipline and behaviour of the corps compelled the authorities of the congress to demand its services temporarily on the opening day of the congress sessions, when a mass of nearly 20,000 people became quite unmanageable to the newly trained Nagpur Volunteers. At that time the corps was under the command of the captain Mr V. A. Desai and the vice Captain Mr. R. B. Vaidya rendered very useful service to the Local Volunteers. Pleased with the decipline and the order preserved by the corps on the first day of the session of congress, the secretaries of the Moslem League and the Khilafat Congress requested the volunteers to take charge of the pandal management as well as the whole charge of the Khilafat Delegates Camp. The volunteers worked with the greatest zeal t'll the end and at the time of their departure Moulana Shaukat Ali, Zenab Muazamali and others appreciated the services of the corps.

The "Madras Mail" understands that on the return of Hon. Mr. C. G. Todhunte Mr. Arknapp who has been acting for him will become Martial Law Commissioner in Malabar.

KOREA'S DEMAND

FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

The advent of the Korean speaker and writer of correct and forcible English is an event of no ordinary interest—says an American Review of Mr. Henry Chung's; "The case of Korea"? It means vastly more than literature. In facts its import is portentous.

Those most conversant with Far Eastern affairs—the inner life and the modern development of the three nations, China Korea and Japan—know one thing well: It is that the native far more than the alien has been the chief agent in the attainments already made or likely to be made. Beneath all outward phenomena of missionary, commercial or political factors, in the clash between Oriental and Occidental civilization, is the element of mind.

These three countries have a common culture, but psychologically the differences of the people amount to mutual repulsion. He is a dreamer and a weaver of "the baseless fabric of a vision" only who pictures to himslef a militant union of the yellow nations for the destruction of western civilization.

Is the Oriental pen to be mightier than the sword, whether wielded by insulars or Occidentals? Or are we yet to wait for "the rule of men entirely great" to arise from among these people, who are at present in anything but a "triple alliance," of which some European writers have hazarded predictions?

This is the real question for those who look below the surface. Perhaps even the quill may have an edge excelling in temper also even the Saracenic blade of Miles Standish. To the reviewer—not in the least Orientally minded yet wholly unfamiliar with the historic page—it looks so. No injustice can stand the light of sufficient publicity before the world of to-day and of the coming years. This book of Mr. Chung helps us to believe in the thrice armed man who has his quarrel just, even against an enemy locked up in steel.

Now comes the Korean—his people being among the last of the hermit nations. In this case, like nine-tenths of the Far Easterners who speak and write good English, it is a pupil of the American missionaries. He hands us the brief of a plaintiff in the world's court, wherein he sees the United States sitting as chief justice. He summons a formidable array of witnesses, who tell piteous tales. He believes that imperialistic and military Japan, intoxicated by success with the tools of Western civilization, first perfidiously "protected" and then annexed Korea. In this stoning to death of a nation's independence, as of an unresisting Stephen, the United States acted as Saul of Tarsus. It certainly does not make pleasant reading for a patriotic American to peruse the text of the Shufeldt treaty of 1882. It is a mystery why we promised so much and practised so little in the case of Korea.

Whether through resolution of political opinion in Japan or under pressure of the Powers the conqueror will relax his grip or restore Cho-Sen (the very ancient and the very modern name of the peninsula), for which Mr. Chung so passionately pleads, is matter for a prophet.

Upon the vision of the Occidental tourist of 1921 in travelling Korea the two outstanding and almost antipodally contrasting features are these: The poverty of the natives, with apparently the low type of Korean civilization; and the magnificent or ostentatious enterprises of the conquerors. The latter is visible in good roads, telegraphs and railways; splendid buildings, schools, muscums, industries, and, not least, in the afforestation of the long denuded hills. Altogether a wonderful system of "reforms and improvements," which however, Mr. Chung contends mean shame and poverty for the natives and exploitation and wealth for the Japanese.

In reading this book, therefore, one must not expect to find a history of the past or of the uncontested splendors of Korea's mediaeval civilization—before Chinese, Mongols, Manchus and Japanese had invaded and scooped the country clean of its valuables and artistic features—but mainly a series of indictment of the Japanese. The details of "political and judical oppression" and Japanese atrocities are here given in good measure, pressed down and running over.

The latest American visitors to Korea, whose letters to the reviewer are dated in April, 1921, tell us that Premier Hara from Tokio and the Governor-General Saito in Seoul are steadily endeavouring to soften the severity and to remedy the evils wrought by their predecessors in power, but the reality of these reforms the Koreans who have declared for independence and self-determination, deny. Apart from the catalogues of crimes committed, given in sixteen chapters, the most interesting discussion is that which contrasts Korean and Japanese characteristics. These are strikingly diverse on the surface and lie very deep below it. It is certain that as a farmer the Japanese cannot in Korea compete with the native, so the average colonist from Mikadolad is a middle man of some sort. The attempts thus far extensively made to "assimilate" the two peoples, according to the watchword from Tokio, cannot in accuracy be called a success.

Appendices index, illustrations and a foreword by Senator Spencer of Missouri enrich this volume, which all who with desire, time and patience wish to hear both sides of a question will value highly. The problem is a pivotal one not only for the Koreans but, we are inclined to believe for Americans also. Possibly history in Eastern Asia may be a forecast also of the future. The shadows of sunset point toward to-morrow.

After the derailment of the 37 goods at Rawalpindi, through communication was restored at 1 p.m. on the 7th instant.—(A. P.).

A Hyderabad Correspondent writes on the 6th of October;—Munshi Shaikh Mahomed Bax a Khilafat Volunteer has been arrested on the evening of Tuesday the 4th instant by the local Police and is detained in the Police lock-up. It is believed that he has not yet been produced before a Magistrate. Nothing is definitely known about the charge against him but it is rumoured that he is arrested under Sec: 131 I. P. C. for distributing some leaf-lets. Every one is anxious to know the date of his trial but the information is being withheld.

MEASURE THE AGONY OF MY SOUL.

WHY I TOOK TO LOIN CLOTH.

MAHATMAJI'S CONFESSION.

(We publish below the translation of an article published in the "Nava Jivan." A correspondent writes to explain the natur of the "loin cloth" as follows:—"The loin cloth consists of a towel, a thick towel, of which one end is tucked behind and which does not reach below the knees." Our correspondent adds that the Mahatmaji "is looking quite hale and cheerful"—Editor "Independent.")

All the alterations I have made in my course of life have been prompted only by momentous occasions; and they have been made after such a deep deliberation that I have hardly had to regret them. And I did them, as I could not help doing them Such a radical alteration—in my dress.—I effected in Madura.

I had first thought of it in Barisal. When, on behalf of the famine-stricken at Khulna, I was twitted that I was burning cloth utterly regardless of the fact that they, were dying of hunger and nakedness, I felt that I should content myself with a mere loincloth and send on my shirt and dhoti to Dr. Roy, for the Kulna people. But I restrained my emotion. It was tinged with egotism. I knew that the taunt was groundless. The Khulna people were being helped, and only a single Zamindar could have sent all the relief necessary. I needed therefore nothing to do there.

The next occasion came when my friend Maulana Mahomed Ali was arrested before my very eyes. I went and addressed a meeting soon after his arrest. I thought of dispensing with my cap and shirt that moment, but then I restrained myself fearing that I might create a scene.

The third occasion came during my Madras tour. People began to tell me that they had not enough khadi to start with and that if Khadi was available, they had no money. 'If the labourers burn their foreign clothing where are they to get Khadi from?' That stuck into my heart I felt there was truth in the argument. The plea for the poor overpowered me. I expressed grief to Maulana Azad Sobhani, Mr. Rajgopalacharia, Doctor Rajan and others, and proposed that I should thenceforth go about with a loin cloth. The Maulana realised my grief and entirely fell in with my idea. The other co-workers were uneasy. They felt that such radical change might make people uneasy; some might not understand it; some might take me to be a lunatic, and that all would find it difficult if not impossible, to copy my example.

For four days I revolved these thoughts, and ruminted the argument, "I began telling people in my speeches. If you don't get Khadi, you will do with mere loin cloth but discard foreign clothing. But I know that I was hesitating whilst I uttered those words. They lacked the necessary force, as long as I had my dhoti and my shirt on.

The dearth of Swadeshi in Madras, also continued to make me uneasy. The people seemed to be overflowing with love but it appeared to be all froth.

I again turned to my proposal, again discussed with friends. They had no new argument to advance and September was very nearly closing. What should I do to complete the boycott before the close of September? That was what was for ever troubling me.

Thus we reached Madura on the night of the 22nd. I decided that I should content myself with only a loin cloth until at least the 31st of October. I addressed a meeting of the Madura weavers early next morning in loin cloth. To-day is the third day.

The Maulana has liked the idea so much that he has made as much alteration in his dress as the Shariat permits. Instead of the trousers, he puts on a lungi, and wears a shirt of which the sleeves do not reach beyond the elbow. Only at the time of the prayers, he wears a cap, as it is essential. The other co-workers are silently watching. The masses in Madras watch me with bewilderment.

But if India calls me a lunatic, what then? If the co-workers do not copy my example, what then? Of course this is not meant to be copied by co-workers. It is meant simply to hearten the people, and to make my way clear. Unless I went about with a loin cloth, how might I advise others to do likewise? What should I do, where millions have to go naked? At any rate why not try the experiment for a month and a quarter? Why not satisfy myself that I left not a stone unturned?

It is after all this thinking that I took this step. I feel so very easy. For eight months in the year, you do not need a shirt here. And so far as Madras is concerned, it may be said that there is no cold season at all, and even the respectable class in Madras wears hardly anything more than a dhoti.

The dress of the millions of agriculturists in India is really only the loin cloth, and nothing more. I have seen it with my own eyes wherever I have gone.

I want hte reader to measure from this the agony of my soul. I do not want either my co-workers or readers to adopt the loin cloth. But do wish that they should thoroughly realise the meaning of the boycott of foreign cloth and out forth their best effort to get it boycotted, and to get Khadi manufactured. I do wish that they may understand that Swadeshi means everything.—"The Independent."

His Excellency presided at a meeting of the Prince of Wales' Reception Committee (Poona), at Government House on Saturday.

The 'Hindu" publishes an appeal signed by 49 lawyers exhorting members of the Legal profession to adopt Swadeshi costume

KING AT MANCHESTER.

ADDRESS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

In the course of a loyal address which he read to His Majesty in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Exchange at Manchester yesterday, Sir Arthur Haworth mentioned that the Exchange now covered one and three-quarter of acres. It had a membership of 11,000, representing 2,000 firms operating 60,000,000 spindles and 600,000 looms. These firms possessed a capital of £300,000,000 sterling.

The King in the course of his reply said it was his earnest hope that the ceremony would prove a starting point of steady and ever-increasing development of the trades, which centred in the Exchange and would promote cordial relations between the peoples united by commercial ties.

SINN FEIN REPRESENTATIVES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON'S REMARKABLE GREETINGS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

By remarkable coincidence the King and the Queen arrived at Euston from Manchester shortly before the Irish Boat Train containing the Sinn Fein representatives was due. Thousands of Irishmen in a vast crowd, which had assembled cheered their Majesties enthusiastically. London's greetings to the Sinn Feiners consisted of cheers, tears and prayers with wild skirl of the Irish pipes dominating the din. After acknowledging the crowd the delegates struggled to motor cars escorted by Irish Stewards. When the motor cars left the station wild excitement ensued. The throng broke the police cordon and clambered into the cars cheering and waving Sinn Fein flags. Great anxiety is felt as to the outcome of the preliminary debates of the Conference which will probably be crucial.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS ON PROCEDURE OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

Brussels.—The Russian Famine Relief Conference to-day passed a resolution urging the necessity for financial and material assistance by the various Governments in order to supplement the work of private organisations and laying stress upon the importance of guarantees for the distribution of relief and the right of the Red Cross Societies to send their own staffs to control distribution. Further another resolution was passed saying that the despatch of the Commission of Enquiry was essential before deciding upon any credits in order to ascertain the transport facilities and the methods of distribution. The Conference declared that no definite solution could be found until the economic conditions returned to normal and in order that this might be accomplished urged the necessity for the Soviet recognizing Russia's Public Debts thus restoring confidence of the exporters and Traders.

FRANCE'S CONFIDENCE IN GERMANY.

M. BRIAND'S SURVEY OF EXCHANGE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

St. Nazaire.—M. Briand, in the course of a speech, which he delivered here to-day, stated that the French Government had confidence in the present German Government. Referring to the problem of fluctuating exchanges, M. Briand dwelt upon the paradoxical situation by which Germany benefited from economic competition throughout the world, while peoples whose rate of exchange was very high, found even in their wealth causes of impoverishment. M. Briand emphasised the great necessity for settling situation which would never find complete equilibrium unless a world-wide solidarity was brought to bear.

PURPOSE OF YPRES LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

The Ypres League is being formed under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and Lord French for the purpose of recording on the Ypres scroll the names and the records of all the soldiers who fought and died in Salient. Contributions are also being called for in order to construct a hostelry at Ypres for the benefit of those visiting the cemeteries and the battlefields.

The Membership of League is open to all who served in Salient.

INDIAN STUDENTS COMMITTEE.

ASSEMBLY'S DECISION LEAVES WORK INCOMPLETE.

LORD LYTTON'S REPLY TO MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m. Oct. 10.

The following is the text of the letter sent by Lord Lytton on October 6th in reply to Mr. Montagu's letter of October 4th:—

"I have read to the Members of my Committee who are still in London your letter of October 4th and they wish me to express to you their thanks for the consideration which you at all times have shown, for their efforts to improve the position of young Indians who come to this country to study. It is not within our competence to question the propriety of the decision of the Legislative Assembly but while agreeing with you that the decision must be accepted, we cannot but deplore the consequences that must result from it. We feel bound to point out to you that the procedure adopted in our case has been extremely inconvenient. The Committee was appointed early in the year on the understanding that our enquiry was to begin in this country and to conclude in India. Our proceedings have been conducted on that understanding throughout and it was not until the very last moment that we were informed that our programme must be abandoned. If there has been any reason to anticipate a decision of this kind it would have been more considerate if the opinions of the Assembly had been obtained at an earlier date or even before the Committee was appointed. We do not desire, however, to labour this point and are more concerned to tell you what consequences will now be. The decision of the Assembly has of course made it impossible for us to complete our enquiry. The evidence which we have [illegible] in this country has enabled us to judge the nature and extent of the problem with which we are faced and have led us to form certain tentative conclusions as to the steps which might lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem. But, it is essential for the crystallisation of the plans we have in mind that their practicability should be thoroughly investigated with University and other authorities in India and we cannot therefore accept the responsibility for making definite recommendations on the strength of the knowledge necessarily incomplete because it has been gained only in the United Kingdom.

UNAWARE OF URGENCY OF PROBLEM.

It is evident that neither the Government of India nor the Members of the Legislative Assembly are aware of the nature of the urgency of the problem which we have been investigating. Indeed we were not fully aware of it ourselves until we heard evidence which has been laid before us. The prevailing opinion in the Assembly, if we may judge from the telegrams cabled by Reuter seems to be that the solution of the problem, which arises in the United Kingdom, must be sought here and that our effort should be confined to 'Freer access of Indians to the British Universities.' This opinion ignores the fact which has been made abundantly clear to us that this freer access is dependent upon conditions which are not at present satisfied and which cannot be satisfied without radical changes in India as well as this country.

We began our enquiry with the object of ascertaining what obstacles now exist to the admission of more Indians to educational institutions in the United Kingdom and how they could be removed. We soon found that the University authorities and still more Indian Students were far from satisfied with the existing state of affairs and they both asked us to recommend changes which would require closer co-operation than at present exists, not only between the British and Indian Universities but also between the authorities of the Indian Universities themselves. It is in order to test whether these changes would work successfully that it is necessary to examine them in India. At each University we visited complaint has been much the same. Students, we are told, arrive from India with little or no knowledge of regulations and requirements of the British Universities. They are often ill-equipped for the course of study which they propose to follow and sometimes with quite inadequate means for their support.

As regards the latter complaint, we were assured by the Chairman of the Distressed Indian Sutdents' Aid Committee who regards the situation with considerable misapprehension that a number of cases of genuinnely acute distress among Indian students are at the present time very serious and that in the coming winter the need for help will be severely accentuated. The University authorities say:—"What we require is some organisation which will supply authoritative information to the students in India, concerning our regulations, select for a limited number of places which we can offer them students best fitted to profit by our teaching and supply us with reliable information regarding Indians who apply to us—their character, ability and value of academic qualifications which they claim to possess. At present we know little or nothing about them and have no means of obtaining regarding the kind of information which we require in case of all British students. Unless more satisfactory machinery can be devised for this purpose, we shall be obliged, instead of opening our doors wider as you wish us to do, to restrict still further the number of Indians whom we can admit."

OPINION OF STUDENTS.

The students have a different story to tell. They resent in the first place the ex-

(Continued on next page.)

"MURDEROUS ASSAULT CONTEMPLATED."

"FIRING AMPLY JUSTIFIED."

JUDGMENT IN DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 9.

The following are extracts from the judgment, covering 35 foolscap pages, delivered on the 8th inst. by Mr. E. H. Waterfield Sessions Judge, Dharwar in the Dharwar Riot case:—

After citing the story for the prosecution the judgment says:—The Assessors are of opinion that none of the accused is guilty, but their reasons are not convincing and I am unable to agree with them excepting in the case of four accused. I find that all the offences except those under Sections 392 and 395 have been committed. As regards the actual history of the riot I find that the prosecution story as stated above is clearly proved by the evidence and there are a number of witnesses who testify to the facts.

ALLEGATIONS OF ACCUSED.

Now the accused allege that the whole story of the riot is a deliberate concoction engineered by the local authorities with the deliberate intention of suppressing the Nationalist, the Khilafat and the allied movements and of saving the real offenders from the consequences of their crimes. They allege that they have deliberately refrained from taking any part in the proceedings if there were constant objections and applications in this court, but in the Magistrate's court and in this Court the accused have made various applications, put in long written statements and argued the case in their defence for about a week. According to them the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Inspector have deliberately got up a false case. The Collector has been plotting for months past to suppress the Nationalist and other movements with the help of the District Superintendent of Police and Shivalingappa. They took advantage of the volunteers' trial to collect a crowd and shoot innocent persons, and then to prosecute the Nationalist and Khilafat leaders. It is also alleged, with some inconsistency, as it appears to me, that they have got up this case to save themselves from the punishment for murder and have prosecuted persons who would have given important evidence against them.

JUDGE'S DIFFICULTY.

It is difficult to see how the accused could have been important witnesses in a charge of murder if, as they allege, all but one or two were elsewhere at this time; nor it easy to see how the authorities could have furthered their scemes to suppress the various movements by collecting a crowd and shooting innocent people. The accused have called no evidence in support of their allegations, but they rely on their own statement and the prosecution evidences. As regards the prosecution evidence not a single question is put to any witness during the course of his examination and it is only after he leaves the box that allegations are made against him and bits of his evidence are tapen hold of without his having had an opportunity of explaining the matter. There is no evidence whatever to support the allegation that the Collector had been scheming to suppress the Nationalist and other movements.

COLLECTOR NOT TO BE BLAMED.

Again it is alleged that when he went to the scene of the riot he made no proper enquiries and that he allowed the wounded to be left uncared for. These allegations are clearly refuted by his evidence. He tells us that he at once asked the persons to go for tongas and that several left promising to do so. He cannot be blamed for their failure to return. But he was not content with merely sending for tangas; he did his best to ease the suffering of the boy who was lying wounded and at his request, Doctor Kirloskar remained and assisted in placing the boy in a *Dhamni* when at last one was obtained. I find therefore that the charge of callousness in the treatment of the wounded is absolutely unfounded

I will now briefly examine the defence theory that the case, has been deliberately concocted. As far as I can make out the allegation is mainly against Sub-Inspector Shivalingappa. The Police are said to have collected people outside the liquor and toddy shops and then Shivalingappa, who had kept out of the way till the critical moment is said to have come and fired at them. He is said to have been acting under the orders of the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police. But as I have pointed out above it is difficult to see what object could have been attained by firing on innocent persons who are said by the accused to be mostly boys. Again in making this charge of collecting innocent persons and firing on them, no attempt has been made by the accused to account for all the other incidents which preceded the firing, such as the following of the convicted volunteers to the jail by a large angry crowd, the closing of shops, the beating of drinkers, the large number of stones and tiles found at the scene of offence, the damage to the liquor and toddy shops and the injusies to the police. All these facts are clearly established by the evidence and are quite inconsistent with the theory put forward by the accused.

INTERPRETATION OF STONE-THROWING.

Another reason given in support of the theory that the prosecution story is a concoction is the fact that though the stone-throwing was said to have been incessant, only Policemen were hit. At least one witness was hit, but it is evident that what really happened was that the crowd were at first throwing stones at the liquor and toddy shops, and at the Police and servants who were standisg in front. When the Police came and extinguished the fire they threw stones at them and afterwards when Shivalingappa came on the scene and ordered them to disperse, they threw stones at him and his party. This is an obvious explanation of the fact that hardly any body was injured by the stone-throwing besides the Police. There is as I have said above no foundation whatever for the allegation that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police concocted this case and it is therefore highly improbable that Shivalingappa can have done so when he must have known that a very strict inquiry would be held. It is said that he took part in the investigation, but the evidence is to the effect that it was conducted by the Deputy Superintendent of Police under the supervision and with the assistance of the District Superintendent of Police and that Shivalingappa took no part in it whatever.

Fiinally it is alleged that the Punchanamas are inaccurate and are carefully left vague in order to allow the Police to build up the case as they thought fit. It is a fact that they are not altogether accurate but the main facts are clearly proved by the evidence of the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police and their evidence proves conclusively that an attempt had been made to set the liquor shop on fire, and that considerable damage had been done to the shop and its furniture.

EXEMPLARY PATIENCE OF THE POLICE.

For all these reasons I find that the prosecution story is fully substantiated by the evidence on the record and I think it will not be out of place to express my opinion of the conduct of the Police officers concerned, which is that they behaved with exemplary patience and moderation and that the firing on the mob was amply justified, was ordered after proper warning and was kept well under control. One of the accused has requested that I should record no finding on this point, but as very serious allegations have been made throughout the case against Shivalingappa and other police officers, who are described as murderers, I think it only right that I should give my finding. It is not even suggested that there was any violence on the part of the Police before the arrival of Shivalingappa, but on the contrary it is in evidence that they did all they could to persuade the mob to disperse, and though stones were thrown at them not single witness mentions any act of retaliation on their part. The evidence shows that after Shivalingappa's arrival, there was an outburst of fury and the shouts the mob and the references to Malegaon showed clearly that a murderous assault was contemplated and this was followed by an attack on the Police with stones and tiles which resulted in one constable being knocked down unconscious and others receiving injuries. There was also an attempt to snatch a gun from constable, Paul Israel. Even then Shivalingappa did not fire without warning and when this warning passed unheeded I consider that the circumstances of the case amply justified the order to fire. The firing was not indiscriminate.

GENERAL REMARKS ON EVIDENCE.

I have some general remarks to make on the nature of the evidence against them and the defence they set up. Though I believe the case for the prosecution to be true, yet it does not follow from this that the case is proved as regards each of the accused, for other considerations have to be taken into account such as personal feelings of the witnesses which may influence them in connecting certain of the accused with the riot. The accused have stated that the case against them has been fabricated by the authorities.

COMMUNAL ILL-WILL.

It is a well-known fact, which has previously come to my notice in judicial proceedings, that there is ill-feeling between Brahmins and Lingayats. It is also a fact that many Lingayat witnesses name only the Brahmin accused. I, therefore, treat their evidence with special care in considering the cases of these accused, the result being that two accused were acquitted though there are a number of witnesses against them.

The existence of factions in the Municipality has not come before me in any judicial procedeing, and there is nothing on the record of this case to support the accuseds' allegation that it exists. I have therefore, not taken it into account.

As regards the persons connected with the liquor trade and those who were present at the time of the riot there is some force in the accused's contention which I take into account in weighing the evidence against them. It is, however, difficult to see how better evidence could be obtained than that of the Police who endeavoured to disperse the mob, the liquor contractors and servants who were in their shops at the time of the riot, and persons who were present in the crowd, whether the conduct of these last made them criminally liable or not.

WITNESSES UNDER POLICE INFLUENCE.

Certain witnesses are alleged by the accused to be under Police influence and this allegation is true I think of 3 witnesses who hold licenses from them for public conveyance; so I have not relied on their evidence. Finally I have taken into consideration the dates on which witnesses were examined by the police. Some of them were examined a fortnight or more after the offence. This is in no way the fault of the investigating officer, who had to examine over a hundred and sixty witnesses, some of whom came from outside villages. A great deal has been made of the fact that several witnesses identified one K. H. Mudvedkar, who was arrested with the other accused, but subsequently discharged, as it was found that he was at Maliyal at the time of the riot but it does not follow that the identification is wrong in every other case. The accused argue from the fact that only two of them were wounded, that they cannot have been present, taking an active part as alleged by the prosecution witnesses. But the evidence is rather to the effect that they were inciting others from behind. Finally it is asked, why if the accused were rioting they were not arrested on the spot. The police were unable to make arrests among such a large and hostile crowd. One or two of the accused admit their presence at the scene of the offence at some time or other but exculpate themselves, while all the others give long stories of alibi. None, however, have called any witnesses to corroborate their statements. Many of them say that they have ample evidence to prove their innocence bud to not care to call witnesses. Such a defence is obviously worthless. If it were accepted, there would be an end to criminal justice, for it could be put forward by any accused person. If the prosecution have made out a case against the accused, they are entitled to a conviction, if the evidence is unrebutted and the accused, if innocent,, have only themsevles to blame if they are convicted on account of their refusal to call witnesses to prove their innocence.

NOT COURT'S DUTY TO DEFEND ACCUSED.

Some of the accused wished the Court to call their witnesses for them under section 540 Cr. P. Code but it is not the duty of the Court to take up the brief for the defence and call witnesses on behalf of the accused. Section 540 is, I take it, intended to apply to cases, where the Court thinks desirable, to clear up some doubtful point, but to call a number of witnesses in order to prove the accused's innocence when they refuse to call them themselves would, I think, be as abuse of the provisions of that section. In this connection I may refer to several letters which have been sent me by persons who state that they knew facts which may effect certain of the accused and that they are willing to testify to them if summoned. The same objections apply to the summoning of these witnesses and as I have pointed out to some of them, their conduct in approaching a Judge behind the back of the prosecution is, in my opinion highly, improper.

MALEGAON RIOT.

"OUTCOME OF PREMEDITATED PLAN."

ADDRESS OF DEFENCE COUNSEL.

(From our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 10.

In the Malegaon Riot Case before Mr. Murphy, Sessions Judge, Mr. M. K. Azad, counsel for defence, commenced his address to the Assessors. At the outset counsel outlined the method by which he proposed to approach the evidence against the accused. He mentioned that among the accused there were people of all classes and ranks including merchants and other professional men down to the humblest weaver, irrespective of their political persuasions, whether they were Non-Cooperators or Cooperators, and he cautioned the Assessors not to be influenced by any political considerations. After referring to the birth of the case which he said had been evolved out of the head of a certain individual to remoin nameless for the present, Mr. Azad referred to the prosecution theory regarding the alleged common object of the accused and prosecution's attempt to trace the occurrence of 25th April to earlier events dating back many months. After reminding the Assessors of the extraordinary character of the case Mr. Azad dealt at length with the evidence principally of the responsible officials, including the Collector Mr. Simcox, and Messrs. Mobedji, Thakar and Ghaisas and also with the evidence of some police constables with the object of showing the attitude of the high officials towards political and civil movements at Malegaon.

Mr. Azad then remarked that the occurrence of 25th April, though unfortunate, was the outcome of premeditated plan on the part of Thakar Bhaskerrao and very probably Ghaisas Mamlatdar. Counsel sharply criticised Mr. Simcox for the indecent haste with which without making any enquiry he had issued a proclamation of a very provocative character prohibiting the carrying by people of Malegaon any *lathis* or swords. Mr. Azad had not progressed far when the Court rose for the day.

To-morrow being *Dashera* the Court will resume sitting on Wednesday. Among those present in the Court to-day as visitors were Mr. Rushton, D.I.G., C.I.D., Poona, Messrs Kokje, Malaya Ganpat and some others.

TRIAL OF PIR TURABALI SHAH.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR ON PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

THE PIR'S STATEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

The case against Pir Turabali Shah. President District Congress Committee Larkana and member of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee under Sections 121, 124 A. and 153A, I. P. C., came up again for hearing on the 5th instant before the District Magistrate, Nawabshah. Pir Turabali Shah submitted a written statement in deffence and refused to answer any questions put to him by the court. The public prosecutor opening up the case remarked that the case depended mainly on the evidence of two witnesses, the Sub-Inspector of Police and a police constable, three other prosecution witnesses having given evidence against the prosecution regarding charges he said the District Superintendent of police had asked for sanction from Government under section 124A. and 153 A., but Government sanctioned under 121 also. He said accused may not have intended to wage war but the spirit of offence was there although the offence may not have been committed or incitement caused in consequence, thereof. He, however, left it to the Court to decide if the evidence the two prosecution witnesses was to be relied upon.

The District Magistrate framed charges under sections 121, 124A and 153A and committed Pir Tirabali Shah to the Sessions Court.

In the course of his written statement in Hindi Pir Turabali Shah said he was pledged to keep even his thoughts away from violence and it was absurd to think that he could break pledge of non-violence by delivering violent speech in the House of God and incite people to wage war and thus become untrue to his cherished faith and principles. Pir Sahib said his innocence was the holy Quran and he could not be guilty of offence until the holy book and religious commandments convicte him of it. He then criticised evidence adduced against him and concluded by conveying an assurance to his Mussalman and Hindu fellow-countrymen that he was staunch in his loyalty to the creed of non-violent Non-Co-operation, that what the police attributed to him was mere concoction and that if there had been any truth in the charge against him it would have found some support in the evidence of three other prosecution witnesses who were in no way connected with or known to him, one being a Government servant and other two independent witnesses but they had all declared the complaint against him to be false.

Pir Saheb was brought over from Nawabshah to Hyderabad on the evening of the 5th instant in a reserved second class compartment and escorted to Hyderabad Central Jail by about twenty-five armed police on foot. The date of trial is not yet known.

JAGAT GURU'S MESSAGE.

DO NOT BOTHER ABOUT PRESS NOTE.

In a letter addressed by His Holiness Jagat Guru Shri Bharati Krishna Teerthji, Shankaracharya of Shri Sharada Peeth, from Karachi gaol, to Mr. Girjashankar D. Bhatt, Headmaster, Sansthan English School, Dakore, His Holiness says:—

". . . Do not bother about the Press Note by the Government about my being an imposter. What else can they say? All the same thank Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and others (Chirinjivi Uchharangrai Oza, etc.) through him, on my behalf for their kindly taking up the cudgels in papers in defence of Truth and Dharma."

SWAMI BHASKAR TEERTHJI.

His Holiness Jagat Guru Shri Bharati Krishna Teerthji's religious brother Swami Shri Bhaskar Teerthji is undergoing imprisonment in the Agra gaol. He writes from Agra to His Holiness and to other friends, a correspondent says, that he is provided with a bedstead and all his religious habits are respected by the authorities. His *Dand*, clothes, books, etc., are allowed to be kept in his possession and the diet that is supplied to him costs the Government Rs. 1-8-0 per diem. The prison authorities are very kind and courteous to him.

ARREST OF MAULVI HABIBULLA KHAN

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 10.

Maulvi Habibulla Khan hailing from the Panjab who arrived this district last August and delevered speeches at Mrs. Kumta Hanavar who was subsequently forbidden to speak under 144 Cr. P. C. was arrested at Hubli on Friday on a warrant under section 124 A. and brought here yesterday. His trial begins on Thursday the 13th instant before Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Koimattur. The Moulvi desires to remain undefended.

INDIAN STUDENTS' COMMITTEE.

(Continued from previous page.)

istence of any limitation to their admission to the British Universities and they complain that in many important respects the education available in India is defective and even where it is adequate the holders of British degrees and qualifications are preferred to those whose qualifications have been acquired only in India. This is especially the complaint of those who come to obtain admission to the English Bar. Being compelled as the condition to success in their careers to leave India and come to this country for their studies they expect to find admission to the British Universities an easy matter and are disappointed and hurt whenever their applications are refused or their academic qualification undervalued. Those who succeed in obtaining admission to the University of their choice have other complaints which they brought to our notice. Some found it difficult to make friends and feel themselves excluded on racial grounds from some departments of the University life and others experience difficulty in securing suitable lodging and accommodation. Those who are following the engineering and technological course find great difficulty in obtaining practical works training which is necessary for them. What the students require therefore—the need will be intensified in future years when women students come here in large numbers—is an organisation which will obtain for [redacted] mission to British educational [redacted] before they leave India, which will [redacted] adequate recognition of their [redacted] qualifications they obtained in India, [redacted] can help them in any difficulty they [redacted] counter on their arrival and during their stay in this country and which we more especially assist them to gain admission to manufacturing firms for suitable practical training.

When we turned to examine the existing organisation and to ascertain how far it was capable of fulfilling the requirements of these clauses we learnt that hitherto it failed to do what was required and we have been driven to the conclusion that the present attitude of so many students towards the Government would prevent any official organisation being effective. We were informed that the Advisory Committees in India are little, if any value. Their existence is unknown to many university authorities in this country and many students do not consult them at all and those who do obtain only negative advice from them. We are, of course, unable to say how far this complaint is justified as this was one of the subjects which, in accordance with our terms of reference, we should have investigated in India."

USEFULNESS OF INDIAN STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

"The work of the Indian Students' Department and of the Local Advisers at Home Universities received more appreciation from the University authorities, but with many students it finds little favour and they regard the Department with much suspicion as a Government Agency for the supervision of their political activities. They resent the element of guardianship and tutelage which results from the existence of local advisers at the Universities and they assert that the Department hindered rather than facilitated their admission to Universities and that it failed to assist them in getting practical work training. We have, however, been assured by the authorities of every University that they never asked for or received from the department any inforamtion regarding political opinions of the Indian Students and we are satisfied that the suspicion that the department exercises any form of political espionage is without foundation.

We are also convinced that if it had not been for the efforts of the department a number of Indian Students at Oxford and Cambridge at any rate, would be less than at the present time. It is obvious, however, that the attitude of many students towards the department prevents it from being a satisfactory agency for assisting them in their many difficulties and however much its personal activities were improved this inherent defect, for which it is not responsible, would remain. For these reasons because we consider it imperative, if possible, to obtain confidence and cooperation of the students we have been led to consider the advisability of unofficial rather than official organisation. Before forming any final conclusion we should, had we visited India, have considered how far the existing deficiencies might be remedied by improving the official organisation there but the evidence we have received up to the present has caused us to believe that the needs of the University authorities and the students can only be met by a new organisation which would mainly be unofficial in character and by establishing much closer relationship than at present exists between India and the British Universities.

There are reasons to hope that if the requirements of the Universities here could thus be met they would be more anxious to overcome the obvious difficulties of admitting a large number of Indian students but the organisation required would of course have to start in India, and in some respects the Indian part of it would be more important.

With regard to the engineering and other technological students we think it is insufficiently appreciated that the industries in this country are for the most part so highly developed that the students admitted to them may not always gain the kind of experience that would be of most use to them on their return to India. Advice as to the type of training required as well as help in obtaining it, is needed and this would suggest the establishment of a special organisation consisting of men intimately acquainted with the industrial conditions both in India and this country. How far a part of industrial training required could be suitably obtained in India and how far employment would be available on their return for those who undergo practical training in this country, are also questions needing investigations in India.

ACTION OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To obtain representative opinions of Indian parents from whom, of course, no evidence has yet been heard, to learn the views of the returned students who have had experience of the existing organisation in the past, to discuss with the authorities in India the various suggestions that have been made to us and obtain information which would have enabled us to make comprehensive recommendations, were the main objects with which we proposed to visit that country. The action of the Assembly has made this impossible and we shall have to leave our work unfinished. We are, however, firmly convinced that the problem of such urgency and importance as to require immediate attention and we hope that some means may be found of competing the work which we have had to abandon.

In response to your appeal we shall now prepare for publication the evidence we have taken and submit to you a report setting out in detail the conclusions, briefly indicated in this letter, towards which we have been led. As, however, our members have now become scattered—two have already sailed for India and two more will be obliged to return at the end of October—the preparation of the report will have to proceed by correspondence unless other means can be found. It will therefore be many months before the report can be completed but it will, we hope, still be possible to prevent time and money spent on enquiry from being wholly wasted but the solution of the problem which we had hoped to recommend must in any case be postponed for some time."

FRESH ATTEMPT ON TROTSKY'S LIFE FAILS.

A GOODS TRAIN BLOWN UP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

Paris.—A telegram from Riga says that Trotsky has escaped a fresh attempt upon his life. Dynamite cartridges had been placed upon a railway with the object of wrecking his train but a goods train, which came along first was blown up instead, forty of its waggons being completely destroyed. There were many casualties.

STATE OF WAR IN PETROGRAD.

MANY DESERTIONS FROM COMMUNIST PARTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

Reval.—The Petrograd Soviet has proclaimed a state of War in Petrograd from October 1st. Many desertions from the Communist Party took place last month owing to famine and the opposition of the Peasants who favour private ownership of land.

SINKING OF A LAIRD LINER

AFTER DOUBLE COLLISION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

The Laird Liner, "Rowan", outward bound from Glasgow to Dublin, with a crew of 37 and 56 passengers sank to-day off the West coast of Scotland after double collision. 24 of the crew and 53 passengers were saved but a number of the latter died subsequently. The disaster occurred in dense fog at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde. The "Rowan" was damaged badly by first colliding with an American vessel and sent out calls for help by wireless. In response to these calls the "Dan Malcolm" came to the rescue but the "Rowan" collided with her and then foundered..

EXPENSES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

STATES' CONTRIBUTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

Geneva.—The expenses of the League of Nations are to be distributed amongst the members as follows. The figures show units payable by each state.

British Empire and France, each 90.
Italy, India, China and Japan, each 65.
Australia, South Africa and Netherlands each 15.
New Zealand, Persia, Greece, Portugal and Siam, each 10.

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.

EXCHANGE OF WAR-PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

Paris.—A telegram from Constantinople says that 25 British Prisoners in Turkey have arrived at Ineboli. The British High Commissioner has informed the Porte that 51 Turkish prisoners have left Malta for Inevoli.

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORD BROKEN.

FRENCHMAN COVERS 27 MILES IN AN HOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

Paris.—Louis Dutrion, the Champion Cyclist, broke the World's unpaged hour record at Dijon to-day of 24 miles 1152 yards which was established by F. H. Grubb at Herne Hill on July 10th, 1910, by covering over 27 miles.

THE R. 38 DISASTER.

COURT OF ENQUIRY'S FINDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

The report of the Court of Enquiry appointed by the Air Ministry presided over by Air Marshal Sir John Salmond to investigate the causes of the disaster to R. 38 has registered the opinion that the accident was due to the failure of the structure in the rear of the after engine cars under the Control Tests. The court considers was the lack of vital aerodynamical information regarding the effect of the new features in the Control Tests. The court considers that expertly examined before the construction began. The report condemns the system whereby the construction of the ship and the inspection of work is centred on one head.

VIENNA FINANCIAL CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

A telegram from Vienna reports that the financial panic has been caused by the unprecedented number of Kronen which have been issued recently which resulted in a mad rush of purchasers buying foodstuffs and goods in the belief that the Kronen would soon become worthless. The police formed cordons to prevent the demolition of overcrowded premises by the excited purchasers. Many shops were completely cleared of commodities.

NAVAL REORGANISATION SCHAME RE PACIFIC FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Melbourne—The Naval officers have declared that under the naval reorganization scheme, the Pacific fleet will be based at Singapore, Sydney becoming merely a repairing port for the units of Fleet: and further that all the subsisting naval stations in Australia, including Jervis Bay, with the Naval College, will be abolished.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES. IN CEYLON LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

The allotment of shares in the six per cent. three million sterling Ceylon Loan is on the basis of 25 per cent. The closing quotation was nine sixteenth premium.

COTTON TRADE RETURNS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 10.

The trade returns for September show that the Imports of Raw Cotton decreased by £4,846,000 pounds sterling and the Exports of Manufactured Cotton by £24,548,000 pounds sterling.

AMROHA ENDORSES KARACHI RESOLUTION

(From a Correspondent.)

AMROHA, Oct. 10.

The Amroha volunteer corps convened a mass meeting when Qazi Bashiruddin of Meerut and other Ulemas addressed the audience. The Karachi resolution was endorsed by the audience standing and enthusiastically repeating the wordings of it. The action of the Magistrate of Bulandshar was condemned for his conduct towards Tiagiji in the open court. Appeals for Angora Fund and viborous working of the Non-Cooperation programme and Swadeshi were enthusiastically made.

CHEQUE FORGER CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

Thomas T. Robyns who had been wanted here in connection with certain cheques he was said to have issued to local firms, was charged before Major A. C. Thorne, Cantt. Magistrate, with getting cheque for Rs. 51 cashed at F. Cornaglias Restuarant some months ago. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay fine Rs. 100 or in default seven days rigorous imprisonment. As the accused had no money he went to jail. Another charge of similar nature is pending against him.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Shivaji Memorial Site at Poona City on the 9th inst.

His Excellency was the Guest of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola at an At Home at his residence to meet the Members of the Legislative Council on Friday the 7th instant.

His Excellency Lord Wellingdon accompanied by Lady Willingdon arrived Madras on the 10th instant from Ooty by special train.

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, M.A., has been appointed an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. F. W. Marrs, M.A., resigned.

Refugees from Malabar continue to come into Calicut by hundreds. A force of 200 special police is being recruited at Calicut for duty in connection with the rebellion.

A Palghat message of October 10 states, on Friday night at 10 a troop special consisting of armoured cars motor vans, a Burmese battalion wireless set and cavalry passed through Clavaxed to the disturbed area.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

word, or deed, or even by silence to be a participator in a 'white' race suprimacy, which from the bottom of my heart I detest.

I am aware that the idea of complete Indian Independence is still regarded with suspicion, even by very many Indians themselves. The outlook is too adventurous for them: it takes their breath away, just as a boy who is a weak swimmer stands shivering on the brink before making the final plunge. The word 'Independence is also tinged with a certain almost physical fear about 'sedition.' The fact is not realised, that the great European war has altered the meaning of the word sedition in almost every country in the world. It is wholly legitimate to-day to regard the foreign sovereignity of the United States over the Philippine Islands as temporary and the British Protectorate over Egypt as temporary. What legient distinction is there between these instances and that of India?

An Inexplicable Phenomenon

To me, personally, it has been almost an enexplicable phenomenon to find in India so deeply rooted this obsession of the mind, that, whatever may be happening in other countries, the British Rule in India is permanent. I have found it among devoted Indian patriots, and I deeply respect it where I find it; but I confess I cannot understand it.

It is quite true that 'Independence' is no new word or new idea. It was set forward, with the utmost bravery, in Bengal, many years ago. A band of revolutionary enthusiasts went joyfully even to death confident that some day their dream of Indian Independence would be realised. Their methods were often those of violence and the movement was suppressed. It was followed afterwards by a lesser and weaker claim for Home Rule under the protecting shield of the British Empire. This lesser claim, for a long time, held the field in politics. But it was never satisfactory. The truth is that even though, in outward speech, this final act of severence from the British Empire has not been prominently mentioned, the future is altogether on its side. If the present trend of events continues, it is likely to meet, sooner or later, with an almost universal acceptance,—just as the same claim for Independence in the Phillippines and in Egypt has now such a strong hold of the popular imagination in those countries, that it has the whole body of Filipinos and Egyptians behind it. The world forces are moving that way. It is impossible for India herself to lag behind.

The immediate practical reason for my publishing these articles is, that I am about to take another journey abroad to the British colonies, and I do not wish to set out under false colours. But for deeper than this is the reason I have already mentioned. I wish to stand out, with all my might and main, against this detestable religion of the supremacy of the 'white' race to which I referred above.

In spite of all the smooth and pleasing speeches at the Imperial Conference in London, last July, this frank rejection of racial equalty, this 'whitt' race dominion, is beng sedulously preached in nearly every part of the British colonial Empire. The newspapers from New Zealand, South Africa, East Africa reach me regularly. It has been a bitter commentary on Imperial affairs at London to find, that, even at the very same moment that complimentary speeches about India were being made by the Colonial Premiers at Oxford, Glasgow and Manchester and other parts of the United Kingdom; even at the very time also that General Smuts was attempting to settle the Irish question on the basis of racial equality, at that moment, the absolute domination of the 'white' race was being insisted on at unanimous public meetings in East Africa, and a new immigration Act, of the most humiliating character was being put in to force in New Zealand, as the result of an anti-Asiatic campaign on account of the arrival of a few more Indians then had been expected.

For the sake of clearness, I would here repeat in a some what different form, the facts I have already given; for they can not be too well-known and understood. The experiences, which I have gathered at first hand in the colonies and dominions have convinced me that sooner or latter the very presence of Indians is objected to by the colonial themselves The two exceptions are (i) where Indians come in such small numbers as not to be noticed (ii) where Indians are brought over under some degrading form of indenture as a supply of cheap and conveniently docile labour.

There is, up to the present, absolutely no thought of equalty. The very idea is resented by the average colonial; In practically every colony and dominion, the principle of the 'ruling white race' prevails. It is a phrase which is constantly heard on the lips, and its spirit is in men's hearts that is the naked truth.

I feel quite certain, that, in after years, we shall all look backwith wonder and ask ourselves in a bewildered manner such questions as these:—"How could we have ever held any other thought in our mind about India but that of Independence? How could we have triffled for a single moment with the idea of Home rule as a permanent goals end? How could we ever have regarded the British Empire as our real home. How could we ever have considered it a worthy aim to continue for all times as an integral part of Anglo-saxon dominion?"

Appeal to Reason.

In the days that are rapidly approaching, we shall be surprised and shocked that we could have acquesced so long in the absurdly fanciful idea, that a people in Southern Asia with a cultured past of its own and an ancient civilization, whose members were nearly 320,000,000 souls, could ever by its own choice be permanently bound to an island in the North Sea for its protection. Historians, at some future date, may possibly tell the story how leading Indians, in their despair of conditions at home, were actually hugging the chains that fastened them to the British Empire; how they took pride in the fact that they were 'British subjects' and 'British citizens.' Historians will state truthfully that these things were happening at that very time, when Indians were being treated like helots and outcastes in South Africa; when the last shreads of self respect were being stripped from domiciled Indians in Natal; when Europeans in East Africa were using threats of violence to prevent Indians from obtaining land rights in the highlands of Kerya Colony. It will surely appear in conceivable to such historians, that Indians would have sunk so low in character as to boast, even in such days as these, of the fact that they were 'British.'

Now, at last, however, late in the day, this strange hypnotic spell has been broken. The sense of dignity of the Indian name, which had almost been lost under the British dominions, has been recovered. The immediate response to the call, which Mahatma Gandhi has made to the masses of the people of India, has been remarkable. It has shown how deep the latent feeling was in the heart of the people, if only the heart could be touched.

The political steps by which Independence may be reached are not in by province to discuss. The spiritual issues are uppermost in my own mind, and with these I shall deal at length. My object will be to show clearly, that, for the fulness of Indian personality, Independence is the only goal. My aim will be to convince my readers that to reman permanently tied to Great Britain is contrary to the true nature of Indian culture, however valuable a temporary connection may have been.

What I am now giving to the Press is no hastily formed judgment, due to the excitement of the times in which we live. Every one of the conclusions, which follow, was formed many years ago, and this manuscript has been kept for nearly a year, before publication, in order to give ample time for revision. It is my great hope, that there will be no single word, that will arouse racial bitterness; for the appeal will be to reason and to reason alone.

(To be continued.)

CONGRATULATIONS TO DHARWAR LEADERS

BIJAPUR'S RESOLVE.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Bijapur, wires:—

At a crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur held in Charra's Theatre yesterday the following two resolutions were unanimously carried:—(1) This meeting respectfully conveys its regard to the accused in the Dharwar Shooting Case and expresses its undiminished confidence in them and congratulates them on the brave stand they made throughout the trial and the public service they did antecedent there to. This meeting further places on record its conviction that the convicted accused are innocent and the conviction is absolutely unjust and the sentences cruel and vindictive, (2) This meeting being in complete accord with the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress in its Bombay meeting of the 6th instant urgently calls upon the Secretaries of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee to take early steps to publish a manifesto of the leading Karnatak people subscribing to the said resolution.

DHARWAR RIOT CASE CONVICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

The persons convicted in connection with the Dharwar Rioting case, have been brought to the Yeravda Central Prison. The train conveying the accused was halted at Ghorpuri Level Crossing, nearest point to Yeravda and the accused were taken under strong escort to the jail.

THE POSTAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S CONDEMNATION OF POSTAL COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

The Second session of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference opened here to-day. The President, Babu Tarapada Mukerjee, in the course of a lengthy address dealt with the various grievances of the postal officials ,urged for vigorous organisation, and condemned the Postal Committee's report, characterising is as full of absurdities and asked the Conference to reject the findings of the Committee and hoped the Government would do likewise.

Continuing Mr. Mukerjee sadi, had the committee found the postal organisation as strong as the telegraph association, they would have changed their tune and sung quite a different song. They should take lessons from the attitude of the Government towards telegraphists simply because the Telegraph Association was a powerful body with strong financial backing, every member of which was alive with class consciousnesss ready to go in concert whatever the circumstances demanded. The Telegraph Committee, of which the President was the same Mr. Haseltine, who presided over the Postal Committee ,recommended almost everything demanded by Mr. Barton of the Telegraph Association and Government accepted the recommendations without demur. But in their case their workers were characterised as beggars and their witnesses as unreliable. The President therefore told the delegates that petitions and memorials and supplications would count for nothing, so long as they did not organise in a manner that would convince Government that they would no longer stand nonsense. The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

SITUATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 10.

A latest communiqué on the situation says:—On 7th instant rebels were observed crossing Pandicad Road to the north and collecting in Edakolum area. One platoon was sent on the evening of the 6th to Tanur to deal with the threatened activities in that on the 8th. A rebel band was observed near Tanur and bands north of Edakolam were reported out for looting. One Company of 83rd. Infantry has left Cannanore for Edakolam one section off 8th. Armoured Company has arrived at Tirur.

DISPERSING UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

POLICE ACT AMENDED.

MONDAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

The Council assembled to-day at 12 a.m. A considerable number of members were absent. At the outset replying to Mr. Patil's question about the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office, Sir Ibrahim stated that the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office was still the subject of discussion and had not been finally decided. A communication was received few days ago from the Government of India asking for the opinion of this Government. This Government has not advised that effect should be given to the proposed transfer. The papers on this subject could not be published at present.

LIMITATION OF CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

Replying to Mr. Patel's question regarding the limitations on the consumption of liquor, the Hon. Mr. Mehta stated that Government have decided to limit the sale, transport and possession of country liquor to one bottle without permit in urban areas and three bottles in rural areas. This would take effect from 1st of April, 1922. A proposal for closing the liquor shops on Holi, Diwali and Mohorum holidays was also before the Government, but no decision has been reached on the points.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTORS IN DHARWAR.

Replying to a question of Rao Bahadur Saine, pertaining to the appointment of special public prosecutors in Dharwar Riot Cases, Sir Chimanlal stated that Mr. Kenneth Kemp has been appointed public prosecutor for the case on a fee of Rs. 300 per diem plus usual travelling expenses, Mr. C. C. Hulkotti, M.L.C., a local pleader of Dharwar, has been engaged to assist the public prosecutor in the case on a fee of Rs. 100 for every working day. The appointment of a local pleader who could give constant assistance to Mr. Kemp in a trial expected to last for a considerable number of days was necessary, as the public prosecutor of Dharwar has other cases and duties to attend to.

A considerable number of questions having been replied further Sir Ibrahim introduced Bill No. 11 of 1921, a Bill to repeal the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919. Three readings of this Bill were gone through by the Council and the Bill was declared as passed.

CITY OF BOMBAY POLICE ACT AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Hayward next introduced Bill No. 9 of 1921, a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902. The object of the Bill as stated by the Home Member was to confer upon a Magistrate the power to command an unlawful assembly in the city of Bombay to disperse. The statement of objects put in by the Home Member concludes thus. It is true that under Section 40 (2) of the Act, if an unlawful assembly without being commanded to disperse conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse any Magistrate or officer in charge of a section may proceed to disperse it by force. But in many cases the power to disperse the assembly by force is of less value than the power to arrest members of the assembly. Experience shows that the arrest of prominent members of an unlawful assembly for refusing to obey an order to disperse often prevents more dangerous developments and loss of life. It is, therefore, important that refusal to obey the command of a Magistrate as of an officer in charge of a section should be made an offence under Section 145 of the Indian Penal Code, i.e., an offence for which any police officer may arrest without warrant.

NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Rao Bahadur Kale opposing the Bill said that in Bombay the police officers are of a superior calibre and are perhaps more in number than in a mofussil town. Secondly, continued Mr. Kale, the Bill proposes to hand over an executive function to a judicial officer which was an undesirable thing. Further argued the speaker Section 40 (1) was there to deal with petty cases and as soon as a serious situation would arise clause 2 come in for help which empowers a Magistrate with the necessary powers. Mr. Kale thus saw no necessity for the Home Member's proposed amendment of the Bill. The police officers were expected to keep the order ordinarily this amendment if passed would probably lead the police officers to avoid their own responsibility and thus a Magistrate would have to be called every now and then. As to the Home Member's argument that the word Magistrate had not been inserted into the Act merely through a mistake, Mr. Kale replied that the omission was not an accident, but must have been a deliberate thing. The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was on the Select Committee and it must be that the word "Magistrate" was deliberately omitted with a view that the executive function should remain separate from the judicial function of a Magistrate.

Rao Bahadur Chitale and a few others supported Mr. Kale. When the House passed the first reading of the Bill Mr. Kale said that the second reading of the Bill be postponed so that sufficient time be afforded for the public to form its opinion. This suggestion was, however, rejected and the House passed the Bill. It having been read three times the official business having been over the Council proceed to consider the remaining non-official resglutions.

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Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F. R. A. S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON). Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

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GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

INTERVIEW WITH TURKISH CROWN PRINCE.

An important interview with his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Turkey was published by the "Morning Post" in mail week. The "Post's" correspondent, whose message is dated Constantinople, September 8, states:—

His Imperial Highness Prince Abdul Nedjid, the Heir-Apparent to the Throne of Turkey, was good enough to grant me an interview, in which he has expressed his frank opinions regarding the British attitude towards the Greco-Turkish War. His Imperial Highness, who is 51 years of age, is a son of the Sultan Abdul Aziz who, it will be remembered, visited England and formed a friendship with Disraeli. The Crown Prince has a Bourbon type of countenance, a fair complexion, and is gifted with remarkably attractive blue eyes. He speaks French perfectly and both English and German fairly well.

I interviewed him in the library of his palace, in which portraits of Beaconsfield and Palmerstone are conspicuous. There is a magnificent view of the Bosphorous from the windows, and I had a fine view of that rather notorious island, Prinkipo.

His Imperial Highness began by saying.

'I often ask myself: with sadness, to whom the war which for so long has been oppressing Asia Minor can be profitable. To one or the other of the belligerents? Each of them is ruined by it; by the very fact of its long duration and by the uncertainty of the trial of arms. Maybe, then, to the economic and political ambitions of the Great Powers directly interested in the East? But to them this war is incontestably harmful. Firstly, because it only serves to favour in these territories the expansion and the economic predominance of a small people infected with megalomania and determined at all cost to drive from the field all foreign competition; and further, because the Oriental policy of the Great Powers can never be limited to Asia Minor alone, that is, to territories peopled in the majority by Turks. On the contrary, their Oriental policies necessarily are concerned with the whole complex of the old Ottoman Empire and by the infinity of associations, pass out of these limits east and south to cover Asia and Africa.

TURKEY'S LONG STRUGGLE.

'This war to the knife, tolerated if not authorized by the Allied Powers, and especially by that Great Power whose naval and political hegemony dominates the Entente, is waged against the only Moslem nation which has preserved its political, even though not its economic, independence. It has fought to defend this independence against centuries of diplomatic intrigue and military aggression on the part of Europe, and defends it still to-day under the most cruel difficulties.

'This ruinous war', continued Prince Abdul, 'of which the end cannot be seen can profit only the ruthless speculators, politicians, brokers, and contractors of Europe, who, regardless of all scruple, are seeking a sordid profit drenched in human blood. Surely, it is a sacred duty to denounce today this horrible trafficking which has plunged into hopeless suffering the peoples of Asia Minor, and which, if not soon checked, may spread in its consequences through the whole of the Eastern world.

'In the years preceding the war Great Britain, in order to assure the loyalty of Russia in the Great War with which she was menaced, felt herself obliged to sacrifice her Oriental policy to the whims of her great rival in the East. Most especially Turkey, [illegible] for nothing better than who in 1904 [illegible] yoke, was deliverance from the German [illegible] to repeatedly rebuffed in her endeavours to gain British help, in her work of reform and regeneration. Finally, at the beginning of the war, Great Britain felt herself obliged to promise the very capital of Turkey to Russia as the price of her Silesian offensive. It is not for me to judge whether this policy was necessary or not, but, in any event, it had the inevitable effect of throwing Turkey into the enemy camp. If England had expended in Turkey a small part of the efforts she concentrated on Russia she could have had Turkey as an unflinching ally during and after the Great War.

APPEALS TO ENGLAND IGNORED.

'This concerns the past, but how are we Turks to explain to ourselves the lack of response to our sincere appeals for English help and support made at the time of and since the Armistice? There was no Russia in the field whose jealousy might be excited by a friendly policy towards Turkey. Turkey was ready to abandon all her colonies and to start again her work of reform and regeneration strictly within her ethnological frontiers. A new Sultan was on the throne; the oligarchy of adventurers, who had brought Turkey into the war was expelled and the entire people was filled only with though of peace, and having all its hope, on repentant and sincere reconciliation with its recent enemies and old friends. What use was made by England of this eminently favourable state of affairs? The Turkish question was cast aside and ignored for 18 months by the Supreme Council except during the fatal month of April, 1919, when without even calling upon their representatives in Turkish to express an opinion, the Supreme Council accepted the views advanced by Greek propagandists and authorized the occupation of Smyrna with its horible scenes of massacre and atrocity, the reality of which has been abundantly certified by the official International Commissions. The terms of the Armistice were ignored and hundreds of Turks were arrested and deported on the mere denunciations of their political enemies. The official correspondence that passed between the Allied High Commissioners and the Turkish Government during this period prove abundantly how sincere were the Turkish efforts at reconsiliation, and how persistent was the Allied rejection of their advances.

TEMPTED TO SEEK SOVIET AID.

'Is there, therefore, room for astonishment that the Turkish nation took upon itself its defence against the Greeks, and organized an army and finally a Government in Asia Minor which has been able to maintain its independence while the Government in Constantinople has lost all prestige and freedom of action? The whole Turkish nation is profoundly convinced that with a single gesture Great Britain could put a stop to the perpetration of Greek fanaticism in Asia Minor. Can one be surprised that Turkey has almost been tempted to turn to Soviet Russia for recognition and help in her hour of agony?

'The Sultanate of Turkey and the Moslem Khalifate, which might constitute the strongest barrier against the encroachment of Bolshevism towards the East and South, are being strangled and destroyed. And yet it must not be thought that a positive solution of the Near Eastern question can ever be attained by relying on the Greks. Their ephemeral successes will never break the heart of the Turkish people, which knows that behind it lies the great mass of Moslem sympathy throughout the world. The British taxpayer, who sooner or later, will have to bear the burden of a war of destruction against Turkey, may well ask himself whether he would not sooner see peace reign in the East and gain the heartfelt gratitude of the Moslems of India and Arabia in granting to Turkey the right of an independent and free existence.

'In a moment of legitimate national pride Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech of Nov. 11, 1895, said:

"I believe in this race, the greatest governing race that the world has ever known, this Anglo-Saxon race, proud, tenacious, self-confident, resolute, that no climate, no change can dishearten, and which will infallibly be the dominating force of future history and of universal civilization. . . and I believe in the future of this Empire, vast as the world itself, of which no Englishman can speak without a thrill of enthusiasm."

'Equally, Sir Edward Grey said in his speech in London on May 5, 1909: "The British Government has but one desire—to live in peace with its neighbours. Its foreign policy is summed up in a word: conciliation."

A PLEA FOR INTERVENTION.

'Is the policy of this majestic British Empire placed to-day under the tutelage of intriguing demagogues invited to London at every crisis? I am, and remain profoundly convinced that the future is not distant when the great British nation will finally see clearly through the narrow and harmful policy conducted in its name and will suppress it by a decision of its sovereign will and return to the great policy of Beaconsfield based on the great reciprocal interest of the British and the Moslem worlds.

'The important decisions taken recently in London and Paris are of a kind to prepare the ground for a speedy solution of the difficulties which prevent the re-establishment of peace. I feel convinced that from their present attitude of strict neutrality towards the belligerent Powers the Allies may well enter upon a phase of negotiation with Greece and Turkey and in the even that the former again rejects the decisions of the Supreme Council as she rejected them in March of this year, it should be possible to extend the British declaration of the termination of the state of hostilities to Turkey, also after the latter has undertaken to accept terms of peace based on justice and benevolence.

'I say with all conviction that Turkey is only awaiting the opportunity afforded by peace of starting her work of regeneration and reform. This peace will bring calmness and satisfaction to the whole Moslem world, and do much to solve qpestions geographically but not sentimentally far separated from that of Turkey.'

OFFENCE UNDER RAILWAY ACTS.

JUDGES DIFFER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

At the High Court to-day, differing judgments were pronounced by Justice Oldfield and Justice Krishnan in a criminal revision petition filed by two persons, who were convicted by the first class Magistrate of coimbatore for offence under Railway Acts. The facts of the case are that while travelling in a mail train, the accused had got into the third class compartment reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, inspite of the warning not to do so by the Station Master. Justice Oldfield, in dismissing the petition held that though the reservation card was not signed by the Station Master, in as much as he informed the accused of the compartment being reserved, it was a clear notice of the fact of reservation. He further held that the Railway Company, as owners of the property could arrange for the convenience for traffic as they thought proper and that the Railway Administration had powers to reserve compartments for individual or class of passengers and any reservation in favour of Anglo-Indians or Europeans did not create hardship to the other passengers nor did it amount to undue preference within the meaning of section 24 (2) of the Act.

Justice Krishnan, in quashing the conviction, found no necessity to go into the general question as regards reservation but held that the conviction was not sustainable, as the reservation card signed by the Station Master had not been up on the compartment at the time, as required by the Railway rules. In consequence of the difference of opinion between the two judges, the petition has been referred to the officiating Chief Justice for orders under section 429 Cr. P. C.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for a line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge from Nasik Road, a station on the Railway to Belapur with a branch from Waves to Sangamner, a distance of about 92 miles.

PENALISING KHADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am surprised to read in your notes to-day that "the Governor of Bombay has given all the departments to understand that no one will be penalised for wearing Khadar dress." I can without the least reservation say that either this information is quite inaccurate or that the wish of the Governor has been flouted by the head of one of the departments of the Local Secretariat. I cite an instance here to corroborate my above statement and I draw the attention of the Governor himself for very strict enquiry.

It has so happened that in response of my advertisement appearing in your "Wanted" column, one gentleman who is at present in the service of the Revenue Department in the Secretariat of Bombay approached me with an application. He is drawing Rs. 75 now. I asked him about his present job and I was told that he was now serving the local Revenue Department, but that he wanted to leave the Government post being a non-co-operator. He said that sometime back he put on Khadi dress in his office. His head clerk asked him to put it off lest the staff also be disturbed or put on this dress. He replied to him that there was no rule that no Government servant should put on this dress. He was on the contrary convinced of the utility of this dress and thus he was not prepared to put it off, The gentleman very politely asked the head clerk to refer the matter to the high superior master: the head clerk did this and as the gentleman concerned told me the Bara Saheb called him. He gave the same reply to this Saheb also and consequently he has been asked to tender his resignation which the gentleman has already done in conformity to the high moral convictions of his conscience. This gentleman will be out of employment on the 1st of November, 1921, till he gets some other job. Will the Governor move into the matter and shew that he loves justic? Such superiors—or head clerks are no credit to the Government who know not their duties and responsibilities! Such people while serving the Government are doing great disservice to their masters and more to the country.—Yours, etc.,

Girgam, Oct. 8.

R. G TRIPATHI.

TATA POWER COMPANY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—An amount of Rs. 200 has been paid by shareholders to the company with the allotment letter. The Agents in co-operation with the Government officers tried to acquire a very large area of land covering certain villages, to work the "Mulshi Petha Project." The villagers publicly known as "Mavlas" passively resisted against the action of the officers of the company. The Company officers used force against these helpless destitutes. The story of "Mavla Satyagrah" is a well known one. As yet the shareholders do not know the details of the expended amount out of the allotment money. However, the agents have issued a call of Rs. 100.

The shareholders of the company might have never thought that the agents in the name of the company would make the Mavlas homeless.

Under these circumstances, I humbly request the shareholders to convene a meeting to do the following business:—

(a) The Agents should be requested to publish a detailed report of the work done up to date.

(b) The Agents should be requested to circulate amongst the shareholders of the company the future line of working.

(c) The Agents should be compelled to hand over the land and hamlets of Mavlas, and to give them sufficient compensation for the loss they have been put to during this period.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKARLAL D. PARIKH.

Katheal (Dt. Kaira).

THE HOSTEL CASE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hostel case, which was pending in the Court for such a long time, is over and though the accused are convicted, the commonsense of the Indian public would consider them to be acquitted rather than convicted. A fine of fifty rupees in a case where the accused are charged with numerous offences is a nominal fine. The condition in their favour is that they happen to be, by a stroke of fortune, *Englishmen*. I do not know what the judgment would have been if some Indians had been in the place of the accused.

The second thing to which I wish to refer to is the Magistrate's eloquent words in reference to the behaviour of Mr. Guider, the head of a police station. Now it is the duty of the head of the police to devote some attention to this case as far as Mr. Guider is concerned. He should get his due according to justice.

Thirdly, I take this opportunity to request the Elphinstonians to convene a public meeting (with the Principal in the chair) to thank Mr. Nariman, to whose generosity and learning the students of the Elphinstone College are highly indebted.—Yours, etc.,

M. J. G.

(A student.)

Bombay, Oct. 7.

PT. MALAVIYA INTERVIEWS VICEROY

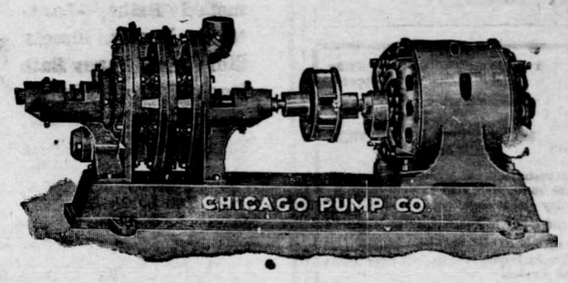
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Viceroy granted interviews today to Sir Mahadeo Bhaskar Chaubal and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The next session of the Aligarh Muslim University and Intermediate College begins on the 27th instant.

A fraud involving about half a lakh of rupees has been committed on the Yokohama and Specie Bank Calcutta, by the theft of demand drafts and falsification of accounts. Two arrests have been made. The police investigation is [illegible]

Chicago Electric House Pumps Both A.C. & D.C.



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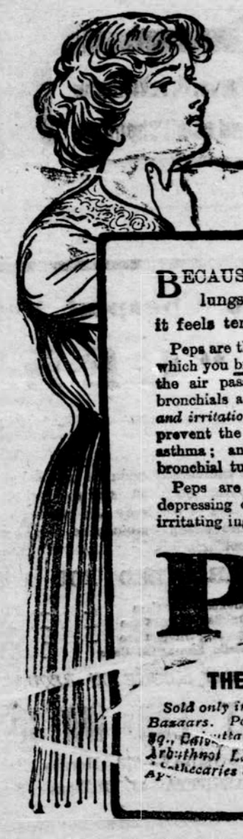

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Peps are the wonderful healing and germicidal medicine which you breathe from pleasant dissolving tablets down the air passages into every nook and corner of the bronchials and lungs. Peps give *quick relief from pain and irritation*. They destroy dangerous disease germs; prevent the development of bad coughs, bronchitis and asthma; and strengthen and protect the throat and bronchial tubes against infection.

Peps are guaranteed free from opium and nerve-depressing drugs, and do not contain any of those throat-irritating ingredients found in formalin tablets.

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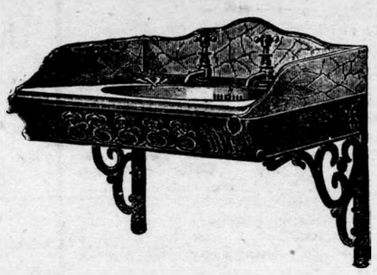

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.